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#### INSPIRATION AND INFALLIBILITY OF THE WORD OF GOD.

A Discourse by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, in refutation of the assault upon the Pentateuch, by Bishop Colenso. Mark 12: 24. And Jesus answering said unto them. Do ye not therefore err, because ye know not the Scriptures, neither the power of God.

The inference here, is plain, that there is in the Scriptures a security from error; that they are of such a nature, that, drawing our conclusions by right interpretation, from them, we cannot err. There is this quality of unmingled truth in them, that they can be taken as an infallible guide. If error comes from not knowing the Scriptures, then, if we know them, and would act accordingly, we

This inference agrees with what is declared in every part of the Scriptures themselves. The belief in them required of us, is a belief in their perfect and infallible truth and certainty. The affirmation is put in many forms: direct explicit assertion, inference, quotation, argument, reference, as to indisputable and undeniable authority; the appeal made to them is made as settling the question forever, whatever the point may be. The belief in them, indeed, is a belief in God, and is the same confidence that is required, in God. If we believe in the veracity and infallibility of God, the word of God requires and justifies the same belief, and an unbeliever in the word of God is represented in the Scriptures as an unbeliever in God. Take for an example the declaration in I John, 5: 10, "He that believeth not God, hath made him a liar, because he believeth not the record that God gave of his Son." BECAUSE, HE BELIEVETH NOT THE RECORD. There is therefore such a reality, as an infallible record from the Almighty, and God requires the same belief in it as in himself. As God is true, to the same degree and extent, the record is true. Its testimony is final, infallible. "Hereby know we the spirit of truth and the spirit of error."

In no form is this infallibility of the scriptures more impressively recognized than in those passages where it falls out undesignedly, in such a way as intimates that there is no more question in regard to it than there is that the sun shines. For example, in the reasoning of Christ with the Jews, in regard to his own authority, John 10: 34-35, "Jesus answered them, Is it not written in your law, I said ve are gods? If he called them gods, unto whom the word of God came (and the scriptures cannot be broken) Say ye of him whom the Father hath sanctified and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest : because I said, I am the Son

God. The Scriptures were in a record, in human language, which was the record of God. Denying the infallibility and authority of that record was denying the infallibility and authority of

This agrees perfectly with the demand of our own reason. It is the dictate of reason, it is an axiom of the understanding, a first principle, that a revelation, to be worth anything, must be absomoment; and in all respects in which it is a art thou, O Lord, and thy testimonies are righteous. Thou art true, and thy word is true from ing righteousness; and the righteousness of thy

must be either the word of God or man. If it is the word of God, it must be infallible. The pos-God's word. This may seem a startling conclusion, but how can it be avoided? If it be impossible for God to lie, for God to err, it is equally impossible for God's word to err. Its impossibility of error is the very first requisite of a divine revelation, for if it be not free from error, and still is admitted as a divine revelation, error itself is sanctioned as divine, and the purpose of a divine revelation, which is the disclosure of truth, is rendered null and impossible, by the revelation itself. It would be like the offer of a medicine for the cure of disease, containing an ingredient which would render the disease fatal.

Whatever is from God is as true as God himself? If professing to be from God, but composed of human error, there is the double falsehood, first of the error itself, and second of the claim put to it of being the Word of God. Infallibility therefore is the essential characteristic of a divine revelation, and if you do not believe it to be infallible you cannot believe it to be the Word of God Your own mind is so constructed, that you cannot receive as the Word of God, that which contains

Furthermore, you cannot receive as the word of God that which admits falsehood, but gives you no mark, no warning, but leaves you to select the true from the false, for yourself, compelling you to determine what is true and what is false, from your own data, or perhaps without data, and without informing you, or giving you an infallible criterion. In that case, where is its worth, as a divine revelation? It ceases to be such, and becomes your own revelation for yourself, by your own selection, just as you might select from ordinary history the things that are probable from those that are not. It ceases to be a divine revelation, the moment you have to rely upon yourself, mine its truth.

Take heed therefore said our Blessed Lord, that the light which is in thee be not darkness. If God, who caused the light to shine out of darkness, shines into our hearts, that is light, and only light, as God is light, and in him is no darkness because darkness itself is put for light, and im-

But now, between the purpose and nature of a



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but truth, or admit anything of error, in that which is essential to the life and nourishment of

RIGHTFULNESS OF THE POSTULATE OF INFALLIBILI-

Therefore we are sure that if there has ever been a revelation from God, it is infallible. If we cannot tell what it is, it is no revelation. If it is serting it. a revelation of error, it is not a divine revelation. So that the question is narrowed down to this: Has there ever been any revelation from God? If there never has been, there never will be. If there has been, we know it, and it is clear infallible truth. If there has been, it is the Sacred Scriptures as we receive them, there being nothing else, in all literature, history, tradition or writing that has the least claim to be a divine revelation, or has ever been even received as such, or can be endured as such, or can stand the test of examination. It is this or nothing. If this be not infallible, it is not a divine revelation. If this be not a divine revelation, we have none at all, and the world is an orphan, abandoned of its Father.

We take then this postulate of infallibility. It is our right. If you bring to us a revelation not infallible, we have a right to tell you it is not from God. But if, on breaking its seals, we find in it what could not have come from man, a glory so supernatural, a body of truth so celestial, that man could not have imagined or invented it, we have a right to the presumption that the whole is divine, and we demand absolute demonstration of falsehood, or the admission of the whole, as infallible. The supposition that God would build a structure of divine truth upon human falsehood, is too monstrous for a moment's endurance.

THRIST THE CENTRE AND PROOF OF REVELATION.

In the coming of Christ, the work of divine revelation is proved and perfected. Without him. the Old Testament would be a falsehood, yet such a falsehood as would be impossible, more impossible than the existence of a human body without a head. Christ appears, and thenceforward the proof and explanation of divine revelation centre in him as the Word incarnate, God manifest in the flesh, declaring the Scriptures to be the testimony of God concerning himself. What he is in himself, and what he reveals of God, proves that the forerunning testimony could not have been of

Could it then have been a tissue of super-human falsehoods, or would liars have been selected, as the messengers of prophecy, or the instruments, or schoolmasters, for the discipline of mankind reparatory to its fulfillment? Before referring the declarations of Christ himself, in reference Moses, consider, for a moment, the monstrous nature of the demand made upon you, whether you are required to believe that the testimony of lying and imposture. If the first, then the last; there being no alternative but this; either absolute divine inspiration, or absolute, entire, diabolical falsehood.

Consider what you know of Christ, and of his appearing, in these oracles of God, what you know of your Father in Heaven, in and through him, what you know of the attributes of God, the nature of God, the glory of God, God who is light, and in him no darkness at all, God, who is love. and such a manifestation of light and love in lute truth. In all respects in which it is a revela- Christ Jesus, that the very conception, the idea, tion of God, concerning his nature, attributes and the outlines and details, of such perfection and will, the idea of error cannot be admitted for a radiance of glory in Him, are, of themselves, a miracle, a Shechinah, altogether superhuman, imrevelation from God, concerning ourselves, our possible ever to have grown out of our imperfect own nature, attributes, history, moral character and darkened mortality; it being ever a work, the and destiny, it must be equally infallible. It is greatest work, for our reason, our thoughts, our the very argument in the Word itself, "Righteous affections, to lift themselves up to any adequate comprehension and adoration of the incarnate reality, and all men finding themselves transfigurthe beginning. Thy righteousness is an everlasted ed as they draw near to him; -consider what you know of such a God and such a Saviour, and ask yourselves if this light, this glory, this divine perfection, could ever have come from earth, Sanctify them by thy truth; thy Word is truth. It from man, from science, philosophy, or human reasoning or invention, or any where but from heaven, from a divine light and revelation sibility of error is the impossibility of its being vouchsafed from God, our Creator, Preserver

> Ask yourselves, still further, if it be possible that a revelation given for such infinitely benevolent and holy purposes could admit error and falehood as its elements, fiction and fable as its stuff, or that, out of such fiction and fable at the outset, such a creation of light could spring; such an exalting, ennobling, regenerating, sanctifying ompass and body of truth and perfect being.

Yet such a monstrosity, the absurdity of the vehicle of falsehood, mistake, and human ignorance, error, and sin, being chosen, in order to be made the medium of a divine revelation; and not only so, but the leading elements in what proesses to be a divine guide and security from sin for all creatures and ages; such a monstrosity of superhuman lying is the thing attempted to be palmed upon you, by those who deny the divine inspiration of the Pentateuch.

The infallible witness of that inspiration is the Lord Jesus Christ, who stands in the centre of this volume, himself the incarnate radiance of its light, and declares that Moses wrote of him, refers to Moses' writings as the word of God, rests the authenticity of his own mission from God declares that he himself is the light of the world and that both Moses' light and his own light, the revelations which they both communicate from God, are so essential to each other, and of such commanding, all-controlling, infallible authority and sameness, that they who do not believe Moses' writings cannot believe Christ's words. His own appeal being to those writings as the Word of God, they who deny the inspiration of those writings affirming that they are not the Word of God. or upon uninspired narrators, or critics, to deter- deny the truth of the Son of God, and make him indeed the greatest of all liars, in claiming to be himself, the infallible teacher, and nevertheless teaching the scriptures of the Old Testament as the Word of God.

Here then we stand, brought face to face with this monstrous accusation of the Saviour of manat all. But if what we hold as light is a mixture, kind, in these modern attacks upon the Pentaof error, our condition is deplorable indeed. A teuch. It is not the Word of God, but the very divine revelation must, of all things, be certain, possibility of a Saviour, that they take away from pure, infallible, or it is worse than darkness, us. It is not Moses, but the Son of God that they calumniate and crucify afresh, and put him to an posed upon the world for light, under the claim of open shame. And this is the question, whether Christ be the true witness, or Voltaire, or Strauss or a feebler representative of an imitative English revelation, and the fatherly and benevolent na- school of scepticism, grafted upon German infideliture of God who gives it, we are sure that it must ty, suddenly enlightening the world as to the debe true, and pure from error. "If a son shall ask ception which they have been suffering in the bread of any of you that is a father, will he give supposition that the Bible is the Word of God! him a stone? or if he ask a fish, will he, for a fish, Whether the Author, himself, of Christianity be give him a serpent?" How much more impossi- the infallible witness, or if it has not been reser-

ble for our Heavenly Father to bestow anything | ved for a teacher of the savages of South Africa, | Scriptures, who did not receive Christ on God's | his claims, and even if God should send an angel, | It is to the medical profession that the people has been upon earth, as an infallible revelation, and that not only Moses was a writer of fables, but the Saviour himself an endorser and publisher

#### VIEW OF THE TESTIMONY OF CHRIST.

Let us then see where we stand in Christ Take the first of the gospels, and the first recorded example of Christ's dealings with the Scriptures. It was a great gift, that that lesson should come to us, not in didactic teaching, not to prove a point, not to demonstrate a truth, not even to settle this truth of divine inspiration; for, indeed, this truth was already settled and acted upon; but out of his own experience, out of a struggle, mysterious, deep, awful, with the Tempter of the soul; the lesson of a conflict, in which the Divine Redeemer conquers by the Sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God. It is remarkable that the first recorded reference of Christ to the Scriptures is a reference to the Pentateuch, to the book of Deuteronomy, 8: 3. "But he answered and said, It is written, man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceed

eth out of the mouth of God." Then Satan quoted from the book of Psalms, with the same potent formula, recognizing the same known infallible appeal and judge in the controversy, "It is written, he shall give his angels charge concerning thee." A marvellous appeal and acknowledgment, the profound and comprehensive meaning of which we cannot now delay, to consider.

Our Lord returned to Deuteronomy, 6: 16 Jesus said unto him, It is written, again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."

And again, in the closing encounter, another appeal to the same book, 6: 13, and 10: 20, "Get thee hence Satan, for it is WRITTEN, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt

It is WRITTEN. It is WRITTEN. It is WRITTEN A definite, known, record; a book of the Word of God, so well known as of divine decisive authority, and no uncertainty about it; so well known what it was, and how decisive, that the formula of appeal, It is written, was sufficient, and left no room for either doubt or cavil.

The first miracle of Christ recorded in the ame gospel is accompanied by an equally renarkable reference to the Pentateuch in Leviticus, on occasion of the healing of the leper, Matthew 8: 4, "And Jesus said unto him, See thou tell no man; but go thy way, show thyself to the priest, and offer the gift that Moses commanded, for a testimony unto them."

In the same manner of appeal, as to a outably divine and infallible authority, did our and an army of a million men marched over, dry brought up, and, as his custom was, he went in- leaving a wall of water, a hundred feet high. On where it was written. The spirit of the Lord is new revelation, proved by the same wonders? apon me, because he hath annointed me to preach and sat down. And the eyes of all them that were in the Synagogue were fastened on him. tion to their improbability is their power. And he began to say unto them, This day is THIS SCRIPTURE FULFILLED in your ears."

The same sermon was followed, immediately, by eferences of Christ to two historic passages in the first and second books of Kings.

And thus habitual and incessant were Lord's appeals to the scriptures of the Old Tesament, through the whole course of his minis-

It was the claim of the Lord Jesus that spake to the world those things which he had received from God. "I do nothing of myself, but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things." John 8: 28. From the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth chapters of the gospel of John, a marvellous demonstration may be constructed, as to the authority of the Word of God, and of Moses and the Pentateuch especially. All Christ's eachings of the Scriptures, as the Word of God, presented them as of the same authority as the nmediate communications from the Father to the Son. All his references to "Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms,"-which was the descriptive formula covering the same books that we possess in the Old Testament,—were appeals to the same Word of God. "He that believeth on me, as the Scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water." And the people discussed his claims by the same authority; "Hath not the Scripture said?" John 7: 38-42. All knew and acknowledged the infallible nature of the reference.

Our Lord opened the understandings of his lisciples, that they might understand the Scripures as the Word of God, and went with then from book to book, expounding to them every part, and telling them to rest upon it, and pro-claim it as God's Word, on his authority. He put his own word on the same footing. "If ye ontinue in my word, then are ye my disciples neareth God's words. Ye, therefore, hear them ot, because ve are not of God." There was no question as to what were the words of God, what were declared to be such, by the Lord Jesus. But those persons that were not of God. not in sympathy with him, denied his words. "And ye seek to kill me, a man that hath told you the ruth, which I have heard of God," "If I should say, I know him not, I shall be a liar, like unto you; but I know him, and keep his saying." Ye say that ye know him, and yet ye deny his saying. Ye are liars, both in saying that ye know him, and in denying the meaning of his

Again, "It is written in the Prophets, And they shall be all taught of God. Every man, therefore, that hath heard and learned of the Father, cometh unto me." John 6: 45. "But I receive not testimony from man. I receive not honor from man. Search the Scriptures, for they are they that testify of me. The Father himself hath orne witness of me, but ye have not his word abiding in you." John 5: 34-37-39. The comparison of these passages shows that the Scriptures are God's testimony, not man's, and the adventurer. conclusion from them, accordingly, was the ar-

to discover that there is no such thing, and never | testimony. They needed no other witness against | or if Christ himself should come, in person, to unthem than the Scriptures themselves. "Do not think that I will accuse you to the Father. There is one that accuseth you, even Moses, in whom of the same. The question is between the claims | ye trust. For, had ye believed Moses, ye would of the Bishop of Natal, denying the infallibility of have believed me, for he wrote of me. But if ye the scriptures, and those of Moses and Christ, as- believe not his writings, how shall ye believe

> Nay, said the speaker, in Christ's representation of what is taking place in the eternal world. but if one went unto them from the dead they would believe. A messenger from the eternal world would command belief. We are very apt to think so. But what were the writings of Moses, but the words of a messenger from God, words from the eternal world, as really and truly as if Moses had been raised from the dead himself to bring them? And what is the answer dictated by Omniscience? Verily, if they be lieve not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the

> In the light of this testimony of Christ, as well as in the light of true critical historical investigation, how stands the scepticism of those who have affirmed that Moses could not have written the Pentateuch, for that the art of writing was not then known, or that, if it was, Moses could not have been acquainted with it! But even that is hardly so bad as Bishop Colenso's affirming Christ to have ignorantly sanctioned an im-

#### THE ATTESTATION OF MIRACLES.

A word, now, in regard to miracles. I said, If there never has been a divine revelation, there never will be. If you receive not the present revelation, but reject it, on account of the improbability of the miracles, for example, how are you going ever to receive any revelation? How is a revelation possible? What could be the characteristics of a divine revelation, that would ommend itself to your belief? Would you believe a revelation without miracles? Suppose any person, the most spotless, to rise up before you, and claim to be inspired; would that claim be sufficient for you? or would a torrent of im provisation, the most glowing and glorious, convince you? You would demand miracles.

But suppose that they were wrought. Yo who saw them, might believe them; but would others, who did not see them, believe them, on your word? There could be none greater than those already wrought, in attestation of the revelation now in our possession. And on the theory that the present revelation is to be thrown aside, because of the improbability of the miracles, how are you going to persuade any other or future generation to believe other new miracles, and accept a revelation, on the ground of them? Suppose the East River were cut in two Lord begin his ministry in Nazareth, as recorded | shod; or the North River; suppose the waters n Luke 4: 16-21, preaching on Isaiah 61: 1, were held in from above West Point, and the And he came to Nazareth, where he had been whole lower half of the river ran out, at low tide. o the Synagogue, on the Sabbath day, and stood the principles on which you reject the same up for to read. And there was delivered unto prodigies, in the Word of God as fables, and there him the book of the Prophet Esaias. And when fore, the word itself as not a revelation, how are ne had opened the book, he found the place you going to persuade mankind of the truth of

You make a revelation absolutely impossible the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal by alleging as incredible, the very manifestations he broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the of divine power requisite to attest a revelation captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to The infallibility of the revelation is to be denied set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach because it records improbabilities, or recounts the acceptable year of the Lord. And he closed what you assume to be fables. On this ground, the book, and he gave it again to the minister miracles are proofs of falsehood, for miracles are in the highest degree improbable, and in propor-

But, that miracles are necessary to obtain the belief of men in the divine authority of a mes senger from God as infallible, our Lord Jesus, or many occasions, declared. Even to his own disciples-"Believe me for the very work's sake. And to the unbelieving multitude: "If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not. But if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works, that ye may know and believe that the Father is in me, and I in him."

And again, when Lazarus was raised, "Jesus lifted up his eyes, and said, Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me, always; but because of the people which stand by, I said it, that they may believe that thou hast sent me." Then many believed on him. Why not all? There were those who saw this miracle, and vet did not believe.

Again, the Jews came round about him, and aid unto him, How long dost thou make us to doubt? If thou be the Christ, tell us plainly Jesus answered them, I told you, and ye believed not: the works that I do in my fathers name. they bear witness of me. But ye believe not, because ye are not of my sheep, as I said unto you. Also, John 5: 36, I have greater witness than that of John; for the works which the Father hath given me, to finish, the same works that I do, bear witness of me, that the Father hath sent me. The works were the attestation, and perfectly conclusive. Again, John 15: 24, If I had not done among them the works which none other man did, they had not had sin.

And at the outset, on occasion of the first re corded miracle, it is said, This beginning of niracles did Jesus, and manifested forth glory, and his disciples believed on him. And at the end, giving the reason for the record of the miracles, " And many other signs truly did Jesus, in the presence of his disciples, which ndeed, and ye shall know the truth, and the are not written in this book. But these are ruth shall make you free." "He that is of God | written, that ye might believe, and might have life, through him."

And yet, beneath the very blaze of these mira cles, the Pharisees and Scribes could dispose of them as the works of Satan, or thus: We know that God spake to Moses, but as for this fellow, we know not from whence he is. How did they know that God spake to Moses? By the miracles. But the very same evidence now, from Christ, was nothing.

And just so would it be, at ever recurring eras, to the end of time. When men have framed a theory, and permit themselves to look only through that, they will believe nothing that contradicts that. Miracles are set down as illusions of sense, tricks of magic, anything, rather than exhibitions of divine power, to attest a divine message, obligatory on mankind. Having set their own traditions above the law, and brought Moses on their side, against Christ, the Scribes even appealed to what they knew of Moses, as an inspired messenger, on the ground of miracles to set aside the claims of Christ who had wrought greater miracles. We know in regard to Moses, said they, but as to Christ, he is an

raignment of those before God, by these very of Christ, so as to support their despotism by correct, in this, also.

ravel and defeat that misinterpretation and forgery, and enact miracles, as of old, these men would still say, We know as to Christ, but as to this fellow, he is an adventurer.

### (To be Continued.)

#### From the Herald of Health. THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

To EDWARD C. DELAVAN-Dear Sir: The pror nent position you have occupied, for a quarter of a century, and the world-wide reputation you enjoy as an advocate, and, in a large sense, bene factor of the cause of temperance, are my reasons and my apology, if apology is needed, for addressing you thus publicly, on the cause dear to both of us. I can think of no better plan for arresting the attention of the right class of persons, and of interesting them in certain propositions which I have to advance. The object of this communication is to show that the advocates of temperance reform have never yet placed their cause on the right basis; that until they do so, success is impossible, and that when they do so, successwill be speedy and complete.\*

I am of the opinion that there has already bee ower enough expended-power of brain and of heart, of muscle and of money-to have externinated the rum-fiend from the face of the earth f it had been applied in the right direction.

Whatever importance may be attached to the noral, the religious, the social, and the economi cal arguments in favor of total abstinence from You may refer me to the names of two or three ousand medical men who have testified that a medicine, provided there are suitable substitutes. tc. Thus all of them recognize the relation of alcohol to the living organism to be useful, remedial, restorative. If this is true, where is the scientific isis of temperance? How can we condemn alcohol as a thing inimical to the life-principle, in the temperance hall, and commend it as a "suporter of vitality" in the sick chamber?

The root of this overshadowing upas of intemperance is alcoholic medication. So long as alcohol is prescribed as a medicine, so long will it be employed as a beverage. And I undertake to say, that each and all of the reasons which can e assigned in favor of its administration as a nedicine, will apply with equal cogency in favor f its use as a beverage. I make this statement leliberately, and am prepared to sustain it. At the present time, alcoholic medication is rapidly creasing; and at this time, too, the use of inoxicating drink is rapidly extending. So it ever has been, so it ever will be. You can never acomplish the reform you seek until alcoholic edication is abandoned-never, NEVER. There the great, the fatal obstacle, in our pathway. Can it be removed? Is alcohol useful as a medicine? This problem

volves the truth or falsity, the success or fail-

are, of the temperance cause. If alcohol is, in any ense, remedial, it should be employed, let what will become of the temperance cause. If it is not useful, it should not be employed, let what will become of the medical profession, or the loctrines of their schools and books. If alcoholic medication is positively pernicious in all cases, and under all circumstances, it should be discarded from the apothecary shop; and when this is lone, it will not long remain in the dram-shop. What is the truth in this matter? The question n issue is purely a scientific one, and as such I shall treat it. If the doctrines of the medical ased, are true; if they are in accordance with cience, correct in philosophy, in harmony with laws of nature, and in agreement with the vital conditions of the living organism, then is teetotalism, in the language of the Westminster Review, a "physiological error." But if, on the contrary, these doctrines can be shown to be alse, if they are in opposition to nature, absurd in science, untrue in philosophy, and contrary to ommon sense, then tectotalism is a physiological

truth, and the temperance reform has a scientific Alcohol is prescribed as a medicine, in various onditions of debility, prostration, exhaustion, fatigue, indigestion, atony, torpor, etc., etc., on the theory that it is a "supporter of vitality." How it does this, none of its advocates profess t know. In what manner it sustains the vital powers, none of them pretend to explain. The ationale of its effects is confessedly not understood. The why and wherefore of its strange in luence is an unsolved problem. Its modus ope randi is a profound mystery. But that it does, in some way, support the powers of life, and impart temporarily, at least,) strength and energy to the organism, is the almost undisputed

theory of the medical profession. I am prepared to prove, whenever and wher ver opportunity is afforded me, that, on this oint, the medical profession is and always has umptions in relation to the action, the effects the modus operandi of alcohol are false. And all ask, for the speedy triumph of the temperance cause throughout the world, is simply to dispos sess the medical profession, and through them he public mind, of the false theories on which the use of alcohol as a medicine is predicated Iow can this be done?

I can think of no method except that of agitation, discussion. But can the medical profession —40,000 strong in this country—be brought to a discussion of this question before the people? I fear not. For a dozen years I have been trying o get this subject before medical and scientifi nen, I confess with very poor success. I can not even succeed in engaging temperance physician n a conversation on the subject. I do not feel disposed to await the slow process of educating the masses of the people, so that they can under stand and correct the errors of the scientific s omnipotent on this question, I cannot consent to leave any method untried for having that influence in favor of our cause, and not against it

did not remember, that there were, at one time, some undreds of flourishing Temperance Societies, in this puntry, on the pledge of total abstinence from the nedical as well as the common use of alcohol. The tetotal" pledge, as distinguished from the original ledge of the American Temperance Society, excluded not merely fermented liquors, but alcoholic medicine, also. So great was the public interest in the subject that prizes of \$300 each, were awarded to Dr. Muzzey, and Dr. Lindsley, for their two Essays against alcoholic medicines. Among the adjudicators were Dr. Sewall, of Washington, Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston, Prof. Silliman Sen., of Yale College, and others. After several years, Mr. Delavan procured the republication of one or both of the Essays, and expended arge sum (we think, \$10,000) in the gratuitous circulation of them. In an evil hour, however, the leading Temperance men, of both schools, the Conservatists and the Radicals, effected a compromise, in which, for the sake of uniting their forces against the wine beer, and cider, the pledge against alcoholic medicine was thrown overboard. From that fatal day, the Temperance cars have been running off the track, and dragging heavily, till they have now almost come to a

y, to the root of the evil, than those who have preceded him. He is not content with maintaining that coholic medicines may be dispensed with, by the use of substitutes. He denies that they are useful, or otherwise than injurious. We incline to think him

look for guidance and direction in this matter. Where else can they go for instruction? If the medical profession understood and taught the true doctrine in relation to what is called the action of alcohol, there would be an end of alcoholic medication, and very soon alcoholic beverages would be among the things that were.

I said, in the mass meeting convened in Exeter Hall, London, before an audience of five thousand persons, and in presence of a large number of medical gentlemen, "Give us the simple declaration of scientific truth, of the relations of alcohol and the living organism, emanating from the and the living organism, emanating from the body of the medical profession, and it will accomplish more for temperance, in five years, than can be done in fifty, or perhaps in five hundred years, without it." And in the International Temperance Convention I stood alone in advocating the disuse of alcohol, on the ground that it is injuri-

they could have an apothecary shop at hand from which to select substitutes. My position was, and is, that alcohol is had in itself, whatever may be said of other drugs; that it does not, in any case, assist the patient to recover health; that it is is in all according to the winds, but soon fall away like the leaves of autumn. This is why the achievements of the temperance army are so surely followed by disaster and relapse. This is why, in seasons of excitement, men come up to the pledge like the rushing of the winds, but soon fall away like the leaves of autumn. This is why, in seasons of excitement, men come up to the pledge like the rushing of the dram-shop. This is why, in seasons of excitement, men come up to the pledge like the rushing of the winds, but soon fall away like the leaves of autumn. This is why, in seasons of excitement, men come up to the pledge like the rushing of the winds, but soon fall away like the leaves of autumn. This is why, in seasons of excitement, men come up to the pledge like the rushing of the winds, but soon fall away like the leaves of autumn. This is why, in seasons of excitement, men come up to the pledge like the rushing of the winds, but soon fall away like the leaves of autumn. This is why, in seasons of excitement, men come up to the pledge like the rushing of the winds, but soon fall away like the leaves of autumn. is in all cases worse than useless; and that the medical profession and the world are deluded in relation to its supposed "medicinal virtues." I offered to show, if opportunity were afforded me by a just interpretation of the testimony of his

own physicians, and the statements of the London Lancet, that the late Prince Albert was killed by alcoholic medication; and to explain how it alcoholic beverages, there is yet one thing lateral alcoholic beverages, the possible lateral alcoholic beverages, and the physiological of vigorous constitutions, are dying almost than yet one thing lateral alcoholic beverages, the possible lateral alcoholic beverages, there is yet one thing lateral alcoholic beverages, there is yet one thing lateral alcoholic beverages, there is yet one thing lateral alcoholic beverages, the possible lateral alcoholic beverages, and the physiological of yet one things along the physiological alcoholic beverages, and the physiol the most eminent scientific men or the work chemists, physiologists, physicians—have given their testimony in favor of temperance. And so land, or before the Royal College of Physicians in London, if I could be permitted so to do, and the same time given their sible objections from any source. Nearly a year ago I made a similar offer in the Smithsonian Inalcoholic stimulants are unnecessary, except as medicines. You may cite a hundred medical professors who say that alcohol is not necessary, as medical men, and under the shadow of medical colleges in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Toronto, and other places. I allude to these facts, not so much as I hope you will do me the justice to believe, to make an egotistical parade of what I have done or said, as to show my absolute and abiding confidence that I have a basis of truth to stand upon. And the recognition of this truth, by the leaders of the temperance army, I regard as vital to the success of their cause

How can this vital question be settled? By experience? Oh, no. We have had quite enough of that. Medical men have seen dissipation and debauchery, vice, crime, pauperism, and misery, following in the wake of the alcoholic bane for a period of four thousand years, and still their experience tells them it is a good medicine. They have tested it in all conceivable ways, on plants on animals, and on man, and they have recorded that disease, debility, disorganization, and death are the invariable results of its contact with living tissue of any kind, animal or vegetable, and yet they regard it as, in some way, restorative.

Wherein is the delusion? It consists in mistak.

ing stimulation for nutrition, excitement for strength, vital expenditure for renewed energy.
Alcohol is prescribed to a patient, after he has had course of fever, and become weak, emaciated. or during the fever, if it be of low diathesis, because it stimulates. The patient needs just the pposite-rest.

What is stimulation? It is itself fever, and nothing else. To administer stimulus, after patient has had a course of fever, is to reproduc the fever; and can this be a restorative p Give a well person what are called moderate doses of alcohol, and he will have the condition of fever. He will be in that state of bodily dis turbance-" disordered physiology"-which is termed feverishness. He will have the form disease to which the term fever has always been applied by medical men. Can the alcoholic fever support vitality or prolong life, or "aid and assist nature,"or promote convalescence, or favor nutrition, any more than a miasmatic fever can, or any other fever induced by any other poison ! The "medical science" of the world says, Yes. Nature and common sense say, No. Which authority shall we accept? Can the cause of fever e the proper remedy for the consequences of fever? Can the poison which occasions fever sustain the organism under a fever occasioned by other poisons, or obviate the debility resulting from other morbific agents? In the true science the proposition is simply absurd. If this word stimulation were correctly explained in medical books, or if it were employed in any precise and definite sense, the world would see the fallacy at once, and medical men would no longer perpetrate the monstrous and unparallel ed blunder of administering the causes of fever

to cure the consequences of fever. They would then see that stimulation is the ondition and action which wastes the rital power, nstead of a process which supplies or restores it. And now let us see how naturally and inevitably the medicinal employment of alcohol runs into its "dietetic" use. When a person is very much fatigued, as the result of a hard day labor, he is in precisely the same vital condition that he is in after a course of fever, or during the course of a low fever. He wishes to regain his strength as soon as possible, and he resorts to alcohol. Why not? If alcohol will give power, impart energy, restore tone, support vitality, or act usefully in any manner, in a state of fatigue occasioned by fever, why not also in the same condition occasioned by over-exertion The logic is irresistible. The argument is unanswerable. Thus the alcoholic drink succeeds the alcoholic medicine; and thus alcohol becomes the ever-convenient restorative and panacea in all conditions of the system for which stimulus is

The whole controversy is thus resolved into the single issue: Whether alcohol, employed as a medicine, "sustains" or wastes the vital powers? Is not this subject of sufficient importance to be thoroughly investigated by all scientific men, and by the friends of temperance? Sup-pose we should have a convention—State, Na-tional, or Inter-National—on purpose to discuss his question, with a platform free to all who have anything to offer on one side or the other I will pledge myself that one side of this propo sition shall be represented. THE PRIMARY QUESTION .- The present source

the delusion which has so long ruled the world, and which is sending tens of thousands to premature graves every year, and which is really the essential cause of all the dissipation and deof the action of alcohol. How does alcohol act? What is the rationale of its effects? What is its modus operandi? Until these questions are philosophically solved, and the solution clearly inderstood by the people, the temperance caus must remain stationary on the whole, with fitful seasons of progress, succeeded by reverses.

And these questions I have solved. All that is And these questions I have solved. All that is wanted now, is some way to get them into the medical profession and before the world. You may tell me that I should, on this subject, address the President of some Medical College, instead of the President of a State Temperance Society and the Vice President of a Wall. Society, and the Vice-President of a Temperance Convention. Alas! sir, this I have done, "full many a time and oft" during the last ten years, but unavailingly. You may not know so well as I do, the difficulty of introducing new radical, and revolutionary opinions into the medical profession. It is not easy for men to reason against imagined errors and life-long prepossessions, nor to see truths which conflict with the accumulated prejudices of three thousand years. Very few persons, once professionally educated, can ever be wholly divested of the theories of their schools. If the doctrine I have briefly intimated be true, it disproves all the teachings of medical books and schools in relamodus operandi of all medicines, and places medi-cal science and the healing art on a very differ-ent basis. These, sir, are the reasons why I ad

paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

3. Old subscribers who have prepaid for the current year, and who will send us the name of a new subscriber with two dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the volume, and one copy of "Our National Charters."

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should deliver an oration to the Rocky Moun-

All of the teachings of our standard medical

authors, and of all our approved text-books on chemistry and physiology, not excepting the multitudinous "Physiologies for Schools," are, so far as these questions are concerned, exactly contrary to truth and nature, and hence are miseducating and misleading the public mind continu-ally. This is why the temperance physician so frequently prescribes alcohol to his feeble, or dyspeptic, or nervous, or anemic, or scrofulous or cachectic, or consumptive patient, as a " sur porter of vitality," or an "invigorating cordial, disuse of alcohol, on the ground that it is injurious, per se.

with, or war upon the ramposition in the really possesses these wonderful virtues, let him sell it. This is why temperance men, on occa-The positions I took there I am prepared to defend here. Other medical gentlemen could see their way clear to dispense with alcohol, if of the temperance army are so surely followed by disaster and relapse. This is why the rum-selling fraternity of the Empire State are now "having it all their own way;" whereas six or eight year ago we seemed to have been on the very eve of establishing temperance laws throughout the State. This is why Maine laws are useless, why icense laws are a sham, and why rum-sellers rule our legislatures, our courts, and our muni-cipal authorities. This is why "whisky rations," and sometimes double rations, are forced on our soldiers now in the field; why the officers of our army are dying of grog-doctored typhoid fever faster than they are falling by rebel bullets and bayonets; and this is why all the power of our government can not or does not prevent the mercenary sutlers from robbing and murdering

This is why I arraign the false doctrines of he medical profession as being the chief, the fatal obstacle in the pathway of temperance reform. Teach the world the exact scientific truth in relation to the effects of alcohol on the living system, and the temperance cause will achieve itself. When physicians understand its modus as a beverage. Physicians and people, alike, will see through the delusion of a feverish stimulation, to the terrible waste of vital power. Then we shall have no need of Maine Laws, Prohibitory Statutes, Temperance Unions, Leagues, Alliances, Sons of Temperance, Temples of Honor, Rechabite and Cadet Orders, nor Washingtonian Societies, for Total Abstinence from Alcohol will become a physiological principle, instead of a restraint or a privation. Very respectfully you R. T. TRALL, M. D.

For the Principia. GASPARIN, ON THE AMERICAN BOARD.

> MAKAWAO (SANDWICH ISLANDS.) DECEMBER 1st, 1862.

In reading Gasparin's new book, "America before Europe," I find the following paragraphs which I copy and send you, hoping that they may meet the eyes and secure the attention of some who have not seen the book. Please insert them in your periodical, with a few remarks which

The American Board of Missions, restrained by fear of provoking a crisis, in its work among the Choctaw and Chereokee Indians, miserably tacked about among the rocks, sometimes passing resolutions against the principles of slavery, then refusing their application; managing the position of its Missionaries and the prejudices of the Indi ans, until the moment when the most extreme consequences of its conduct broke forth to its terrified gaze. (See Gasparin's America Refore Europe, page 385.) See also ps. 386-87-88.

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend." we are

told, and every good man heartily assents to the truth of the declaration, "Let the righteous smite me," said the psalmist, "it shall be a kindness; and let him reprove me, it shall be an excellent oil which shall not break my head, for yet my prayer also shall be in their calamity." It seems to me that this smiting of Gasparin, is really an act of kindness-the smiting of a friend, and should be regarded by the Board of Missions as excellent oil though it does come in the shape of keen reproof. In reading Gasparin-and I have read every word of it-I was impressed with the sweet evidence that he is a God-fearing, truth-loving mancertainly a man of high christian principle. And then, that he should be so well-posted on American affairs, both political and religious, is a matter of surprise. In my opinion, no man, not even one who has always lived in New England, could better describe the policy of the American Board, during these many years, on the subject of slavery, than Gasparin has done. He speaks particularly of their fears of provoking a crisis in their work among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians. He could hardly help looking at that case, it being of so recent a date, but he might have told his readers that something of the same policy has characterized the movements of this Board of Missions, in reference to the subject of slavery, ever since the friends of humanity began to urge them to speak out in favor of God's crushed poor. This they refused to do-have all along refused .- I have all along believed that this policy had its origin in the fear of offending the South, and in the desire of securing their favor. I believe so still. Why should it be supposed that the Mission Board at Boston, refused their sympathy to the slave, on account of his color, when they are doing so much for other colored races? It cannot be supposed. But we can easily see that a fear of offending the master might close every avenue to the sympathy of the Mission Board with the slave. How much the policy of the American Board, ignoring the evils of slavery, and in sympathising with oppressors, may have contributed to bring about the state of things which now exists in our country, God only knows. I fear it has done not a little. I hope therefore that all who belong to this Board, and all who sympathize with its policy, will read and inwardly digest what Gasparin has written on this subject, and will be seech God to enable the Board to adopt and pursue a more christian policy. Your brother,

# GENERAL BUTLER AT HOME.

General Butler met with a cordial reception on arriving at his home in Lowell. The meeting was presided over by Mayor Horsford. The welcoming address was made by the Hon. John A. Goodwin, to which General Butler replied by Goodwin, to which General Butler replied by giving some account of what Lowell regiments had done in the war; he then went on to speak of the cause of the Union, saying that whoever be-lieves in God must believe in ultimate victory. He had changed no principle since he had left them, but he had learned something. He added: "I have found that this robellion is a rebellion

"I have found that this research without a distinction against the working classes, without a distinction of color. The rebellion was begun and carried of color. The rebellion was legun and carried a landed aristocra-

which they claim is to secure the rights of the people. man, with red blood, blue eyes, light hair, and all that God gives to this image of himself, is not equal to the slave-drivers, with their thin lips and pallid brows—it is to correct this idea, I say, that we are engaged in this momenteous struggle. That is the question, before us; and he who does

not side with us on that question, says that he desires to kiss the feet of those masters. 'I went to Louisiana, desiring to do everything to restore it as it was; to see, if by any possibility, I might bring the principles, the laws and the institutions which govern that state into harmony with the Union; but I found there no disposition to have that done. I found that the arist looked upon us as their enemies; and I found that the working and middling classes looked upon us

Within the first month, fourteen thousand of those who compose the bone and sinew of New Orleans had taken the oath of allegiance, not by lip service only, but from their hearts; and from that day I found no man owning slaves who would take the oath of allegiance, except for the purpose of saving his property. That was the rule; there were some exceptions. I found the workingmen true to the Union, and I found the slaveholders false to the Union. I dealt kindly to the workingmen, and I dealt harshly with the slaveholders. (Loud applause)

"I recognized my friends and my enemies, and I made as wide a difference between the one and the other, as there was between Dives and Laza-[Applause.] I understand that you have pose of making peace, but war, wherever they found enemies. I believe that you sent out your sons and brothers for the purpose of insisting that the flag of the United States should wave everywhere in sympathy with the powers of the United

"I encouraged the laboring men. A thousand were employed, every day, by the United States; 34,000 were fed every day by the United States, and over 17,000 of these were foreigners, whose Consuls assumed to represent them, but who did not represent them truly, because the Consuls represent commerce and property, not men.

voice in the newspapers, abroad or at home, and the consequence was neir thanks and their applause were never heard. while the complaints of the property men, who felt that when they were struck, slavery was struck, flowed all over Europe and the North and every misrepresentation that the malice of enemies and traitors could devise was resorted to in order to embarrass, and if possible defeat, my plans. But there is one thing I have a right to say-and I thank you, sir, for adverting to it— and that is, that from the first week when our soldiers entered New Orleans until I left there, it was as safe, as quiet, and as convenient, to attend to one's business, by day or by night, as ever it was in the best governed cities of the North-

even our own. [Loud applause.]
"Be not deceived. Be not weary! Remember this; that while we may feel this war is hard for us, it is the effort of desperation for them. I have seen the conscript laws of the South, taking the boy of sixteen and the old man of sixty-the schoolmasters not excepted-and force them into While it costs us effort, it costs them desperation. While it costs us labor, it costs them life-blood. I wish that they might be won back without this; but so they have not chosen. As long as life lasts, as long as any power re-mains, we must stand by the Union, one and indi-

tream, every lake, every river, every mountain, that ever belonged to the flag of the ed States must still remain under the flag of the United States, cost what it will, cost what i may. [Enthusiastic applause.] If, as you flat-teringly observed, I shall go back to another field of duty, I shall go back with the determination never to give up, never to compromise [renewed | dent at the fresh manifestations of disloyalty at applause], never to have anything but that flag | the North. Let them understand the matter, and ours as the symbol of our nationality. Who ever differs from that let him go south of Mason and Dixon's line—he has no business here. [Ap-

Let me repeat-because I hear there are some who talter-come what may, whether weal or woe, there is one thing which we will not lose,

a single word, on the question of eman opinions. These opinions have reent of every one of you.

the providence of God, the negro -and that some day, the protection of No man doubts that, and all guard against the evils that may arise organizing our political system. It is that all this has been sent upon the easier at this time to settle this

have come when all men as far as this globe-shall be, in political rights, equal, as they were declared by the Decof independence? [Applause.] Let no concerned about the question of social question of social They will be just so far equal as God re lest we be found fighting against God s not made them our equals, they will But He has made them free God willed them free. God will have them free

# CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

The world bends with infinite tenderness over the story of that woman, who had no eanty, and no blessing, out on the Yorkshire We pity her for the dismal scranny school of her childhood, where food for the outer and the inner life was alike hard and crusty, and mouldy. We pity her for the drudgery, so hapless and so hopeless. out in Brussels, as we see her sit down to it while her wings bleed, beating the bars of her cage, and the music soars within her-

hat is fine within her growing Coarse to sympathetic clay," Our lips tremble as we see that striving after somewhat of grace and beauty to deck hard gray home, though it embody itself in no better thing than a bright little frock and a pair of tiny red shoes-yet to see the poor blossom of grace and beauty shrivelthe fire, put there and held there, by father harder than the home itself? her, a woman while yet a child-a ecause other little children, still elpless, are motherless, and they can find no other nature large enough to take them in, and understand and adopt them; a sister, in all sweet, ingenuous, simple ways; and then, at last, a woman grown, walking all which it has so far succeeded, as to do vastly might be alone with that other Father and Mother, the Father and Mother of us all, and gather strength and courage from the comstern, half-mad father, and a reckless, lost her, and a bare, rugged life; and we say, why was not such a soul clothed in the beauty of June, and born in the vale of Tempe, in the golden days, and the first born and nurshing of a queen?" But we say this no longer, when the flower unfolds to the sun— then policy of the Administration. when her books and her life, in all their variant strength and fulness, reveal the mystery of the all this is now changed. At first, indeed, the homely enfolding, and the rank, sharp contrasts of the garden-plat, and the hot days and dark nights; for we see in the flower, brimming with refreshment and blessing to thousands, how, not to the beauty of the goddess, not to frighten the rebels, without any intention of the flowery meadows and bosky dells of Arca- carrying it into effect. With this exposition, it dia, not to the first born and nursling of a affected to favor the proclamation as a means of queen, could this power come, but to such a subduing the rebellion without disturbing slav-

Conversion of Mrs. Lincoln. We have almost the highest official authority under the Government for stating that Mrs. Lincoln has at last become Anti-Slavery—is hearty in her approval of the Emancipation Proclamation, and urges the immediate and comprehensive arming of slaves who have been made free by it.—Washing-

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863. AGENTS FOR THE PRINCIPIA.

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address by mail, J. W. Alden, Box 4381, N. Y.

EFFECTS OF THE PROCLAMATION. The President's Proclamation, defective and mperfect as it is, uncertain as its efficiency, in s present shape, may be, is doing a good work the community, in more ways than one

It is doing much to draw the line between th

oyal and the disloyal, showing who are the rea

friends of the Government and the Union, and who are in sympathy with the rebels. Politic ians and Editors, whose professions of loyalty, few weeks ago, deceived many, are now showin themselves in so clear a light, as the enemies the Government and of free institutions, that n ody, hereafter, need be under any necessity nistaking them. This is one great point gaine Their false friendship, ever since the fall of For Sumpter, has been more mischievous than their open and manly hostility could have been. Som who are slow to see this, are alarmed or despo take courage. While false friends, whether in the Border States or in the more northerly States, kept up a show of loyalty, they retaine an influence with the Government, and moulded its policy in the interest of their dear "brethren of the South." The game is nearly played o York, was the signal for the new manifestations which have been multiplying and becomin nore undisguised, ever since. Gov. Parker, of but is less plausible and prudent. Gov Seymour made a great display of affected zeal to carry on the war, and put down the rebellion only taking care not to touch or injure its great ause, slavery. Gov. Parker, more boldly, talks arrests for treason, in New Jersey, declaring ient measures for putting down the rebellion. In his, as also in throwing the chief responsibility and blame of the war on the loyal North, he treads in much the same path with Vallandigham, of Ohio, of whose speech in Congress wo gave our readers a summary, in the Principia of last week. Having settled it-as they thinkthat there are to be no more arrests for treason they lose no time in improving their coveted im ounity, in talking moral treason, and, as woul open treason, likewise, when opportunity offers, At Albany, there have been evident efforts of the slavery party, for a beginning of the civil war at the North, which their dear " brethren of the South" have so long anticipated and predicted. apon, without having first secured, as the Souththern, as well as European co-operation. Mayor The New York Herald was openly with them. that is, for the adoption, by all the States, of the Confederate Constitution, (which it declared preferable to the Federal Constitution) as a measure for preventing division; for, in fact, the revolutionizing of the whole country, not a division, was the original programme of the Southern conspirators, and would be still, had they not now learned that the North cannot be subjugated nor cajoled by them. The Herald, anticipating a Northern rally, for the South, at least in this city, on the outbreak of hositilities at Fort Sumpter, had prepared a Confederate flag to raise over its Office, and was only deterred by popular demonstrations against it. The unexpected Northern rally against the rebellion, forced the Herald to affect loyalty, to attempt influencing the Government, and to gain the reputation, in

nized and attested by rebel papers in Rich-So lately as the meeting of the loyal Governors at Altoona, the Herald claimed to be the chief supporter of President Lincoln, against them

both hemispheres, of being its mouth-piece, in

more mischief than its open treason, even though

unrestrained, could possibly have done. The

earnestness and fidelity of the Herald in the

cause of the rebellion, has recently been recog-

By the President's Proclamation of freedon Proclamation of the first of January, it construed the threat of 22d September, into a devise to soul set in such a place, to battle through and ery. At this point, large numbers of the Herald's gather all the influences of such a life .- Rev. pro-slavery patrons deserted it, to give their ing it nugatory and ridiculous as The World their freedom. Not unfrequently, since the bepatronage to the World, by which the threatened emancipation was assailed, most violently.

Since the Proclamation of the first of January the Herald has been trimming its sails to its old course, again. It chimes in with Seymour, Parker, and, almost, with Vallandigham. In its issue of Jan. 22, it resorts to its former expedient of trying threats, when flatteries fail to answer Now for "woman's influence" on the right side! its purpose. The Herald, that so lately charged the loyal Northern Governors with treasonable at unholy cause! its purpose. The Herald, that so lately charged the loyal Northern Governors with treasonable attempts to control the Administration, calls now a socious from the Senate!

The request coming from the Senate!

control it, the Governor and Legislature of New | the country's worst enemies. York, controlled at Albany by an armed mgb from this city, taking the lead, "as soon as its organization" under such influences, shall have been "completed."

The riotous scenes at Albany, furnish the best comment upon the aims of the Herald, and of the politicians supported by, and supporting it. Day after day, the House of Assembly, beseiged by armed rowdies from the sinks of iniquity in this city-the very men to whose casting vote Gev. Seymour owes his election-is prevented, by threats of violence, from organizing by electing a Speaker. And when, for self-protection. the House closes its gallery doors, the rioters break them open and enter, leading members of the House cheering them on, by protesting against the closing of the doors. In the Senate. which had effected an organization, Resolutions censuring this assault upon the House of Assembly, and providing for the appointment of a Committee to wait on the Governor, and ask the protection of the Assembly from mob violence, meet with earnest opposition from pro-slavery members, and are finally carried, by a vote of 12 to 5, and a Committee appointed to present them to the Governor. At the time of our present writing, the result is not determined; but this is sufficient for our present purpose, of showing the character and violence of the opposition against the President on account of his Proclamation of

A reaction must, of course, follow. Americans. at least at the North, are not the people to be put down by mob violence, nor to tolerate mob government over them. Such sympathizers with rebel slaveholders are overdoing their work, and preparing themselves and partizans for disgrace Independently of this, yet accelerated by it,

the effect of the Proclamation of freedom, among the solid, substantial citizens of the loval States, is most salutary and invigorating. The more i stirs up the gall and bitterness of the pro-slavery mobocracy, the more will it take a deep hold upon the hearts, the consciences, the patriotism the religious sensibilities of reflecting, law-abiding, and loyal citizens. The President gains more than he loses, by it. "Loses!" did we say? He only loses the incubus that has been almost suffocating and crushing him. He gains, what he has heretofore, most needed, the hopeful sympathy, the support, and the prayers of good men, the ery men by whom, if at all, he is to be sustained. In large assemblies, one after another, they are congregating, to thank God for the turning of the tide in favor of righteousness and freedom. and to devise means for carrying the Proclamation into effect. In contrast with Gov. Parker of New Jersey and Gov. Seymour of New York, Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, stands up for the Government and for freedom. Massachusetts so lately accused of disloyalty by disloyalists, Massachusetts, that the clamorers for "the Union (with slavery) as it was," are threatening to exclude from their Union-Massachuseits, the cradle of the Revolution, and of Abolition-Purian Massachusetts, with her Bunker Hill and over the country-the leval people-without a her Sumner, has decided to pay off her own solbright picture, for which New Jersey, in eclipse,

stands as a foil. Will the Empire State conhat all the slaves in America may be liberated, the free institutions of their country. and peace restored, upon the enduring basis of

President will receive fresh assurances, daily, of respective neighborhoods. They should call, per he approbation and co-operation of his best, his sonally, on the President, on the members of hi only real friends, in this measure, with their re- Cabinet, and upon Senators and Representatives ares for its enforcement. We believe, further, in office, there is an increasing conviction of the Tothe President and to Congress.

#### SHALL THE PRESIDENT CARRY OUT HIS OWN PROCLAMATION?

That is the question of to-day-it is THE question which will, most probably, determine the implore you to lose no time in enforcing the Pres fate of the nation, and of civil and religious liber- dent's recent Proclamation of freedom, extending ty, upon the North American Continent, for ages it, equally, to all the slaves of all the States, and

Shall the President carry out his own Procla mation of freedom? The pro-slavery party at the North, in sympathy with the rebels, has determined that he shall not, and is putting in requisition all its powers of brute force, intimidation, and threathened revolution, to prevent it. Their Vallandighams, their Seymours, and their Wood was openly with them, at first, advising Parkers, have given out the word. Their Heralds, Worlds, and other journals of that class, are doing their worst to inflame the passions of the ignorant, the vicious, and the profligate, to thwart his high purpose of crushing the Rebellion, by striking at its roots. At Albany, at Trenton, and at Harrisburg, the most violent measures are in process of experiment, to drive the State Governments of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, into open resistence to the Federal Government, and thus, into the arms of Jeff. Davis-The attempt of the same party to divide the hitherto loyal North, is no secret. The proposal to exclude Puritan and Anti-Slavery New England from "the Union" (with Slavery) "as it was"is openly broached and avowed. And no pains is spared to excite the jealousy of the West against the East, and thus seduce the West into an alliance with the Southern Rebellion.

And all this, that the precious and sacred institution of human chattelhood may be perpetuated, and that three hundred thousand men-stealers, who affirm slavery to be the normal condition of the laboring man, whether black, white, or vellow, may again he installed in the government of the country, with Jeff. Davis, Floyd, Mason, and Slidell as the head, and Vallandigham, Seymour

Parker, Rynders, and the Woods, as the tail. Shall the infamous project succeed? Shall the President and Congress be overawed, by this Northern conspiracy against the liberties of the North? Shall the Government, in other words, be deterred from carrying out-and to this endperfecting, and extending to all the slaves of the country-the President's Proclamation of free-

Shall the President carry out his own Proclama-

tion of freedom? We say his own Proclamation-for it is, undeniably his own-not the work of either Congress or Cabinet-certainly not of the radical abolitionists, who, if they could have had the shaping of bought, sold, and scourged, as beasts, simply of it, would have made it universal-not rendersays it is-by excluding the slaves near at hand, and including only those at a distance, and beyond his reach.

If the President intends to carry out his own Proclamation, he must lose no time in correcting

\*Since writing the above, Gov. Seymour, as will be seen, in our news department, has officially declined to interfere for the protection of the Assembly, on a

Shall the President carry out his own Proclama. heroes for the exercise? tion? Or shall he throw off the responsibilities imposed upon him by his high official position, when, as such, by the opinion of Attorney Gen his oath of office, and his own very deliberate act eral Bates, they are officially pronounced prima of Proclamation-by leaving it for the negroes facie, citizens of the United States, owing allegiof the North and of the South, with the help or ance, and entitled to protection, unless some disunder the direction of their friends the abolition- qualification can be proved against them-as ists-without means from the public chest-with- there cannot be-and when the Government to out public authority from the official head of the which their allegiance is due, calls upon them Government—the Executive—to undertake the for their services, against a wicked rebellion, is mighty enterprize?

We put the question in this shape, because we have our reasons for suspecting that the President, or some, at least, of his constitutional advisers and members of Congress, are not only willing, but desirous, to have the Proclamation carried out, by somebody outside of the Government, because, for political or prudential reasons, they would prefer to shirk the responsibility of open and public action, in the premises. If we have a National Government, in the

name of common sense and common decency, let it not hesitate to do the work of a civil Government, for the whites, at least, and not wait for those whom it ignores, to do its work for it. Let the President call on the slaves and upon the colored free people Northern and Southern, to come to the support of the Government, not in fortresses and garrisons only, but also in the tented field, giving them arms for the purpose. When he does this, before all Israel and the sun, it will be in time for him to upbraid their backwardness. if they fail to appear at his summons. Let him not, instead of this, say to them-'You teased me for a Proclamation,-now it is for you to carry it out, if you can, without money and without arms. If it be the nation's work-as the Proclamation attests, let the Nation's Government-the Nation's Executive-the Commander in Chief of its Army and Navy-take hold of it, manfully, and carry it forward, as his oath of office requires. His Proclamation--if it be not, as his enemies say, a nullity, is "the Supreme Law of the land." That law he is sworn to execute, officially, not leaving it for an unarmed and unauthorized populace, without money to sustain them, and without officers of Government to lead them, and at the hazard of being called to an account for such irregular proceedings

Shall the President carry out his own Proclamation? The decision of that question-we are sorry to say it -- awaits the expressed decision of the people themselves. The pro-slavery enemies of the President and of the liberties and the unity of their country and its free Constitution, truthlessly pretend that the people, at their recent elections. decided against the policy of emancipation, and on that ground, they demand that the President and Congress recede from that policy, instead of enforcing the Proclamation, as "the supreme law

They are besieging Congress and the President daily, with representations of this character Their presses are teeming constantly with them to mislead the Government, and the country.

Now if ever-now or never-the people, al moment's delay, should hasten to disabuse the liers, and wait for the Federal Government to President of these falsehoods. The President efund the money, at its leisure. There is a should be certified from every village, hamlet and township in the free States, that they have sent their liberty and Union loving citizens; sons brothers, husbands, lovers, and fathers int The President's Proclamation of freedom, up- the Army-where they cannot vote-that they inished and unenforced, as it yet is, is already might support, not slavery but freedom; not a oringing to him and to the loyal North, the lordly oligarchy, despising "the mud-sills"-but gratulations of the friends of freedom, of human- the government of the laboring people themty, of peace, and of good Government, on the selves; not the rebel sympathisers elected by the or the coming redemption of a world, are now | in the name of God and human nature, demand a miting in their devout thanksgivings, for the nation of freemen, both at the North and the President's Proclamation, and proping to God South that they, themselves, at the North and for him, and for the success of his armies, in West, may not again come under the yoke of a uppressing the diabolic rebellion, especially degrading subjection to slave-drivers, who hate

Delegations from every county, township, and village should speedily be sent to Washington, We have good reasons for believing that the for this purpose armed with memorials from their muests that he will take the most efficient meas- To facilitate this, we suggest a form of memorial which will answer, instead of a better.

We the undersigned, citizens of-county ofand State of -- convinced that the speedy extine tion of American slavery is essential to the pre servation of American liberty, the American Un ion, and the American Government, do earnestly calling upon the able bodied colored men of the North and of the South, to enlist in the Army and Navy of the United States, in support of the Government, and against the rebellion

# SERVILE INSURRECTION.

All the pro-slavery sympathizers with Rebel on, in humble imitation of Jeff. Davis, are cry ng, out, lustily, of "the horrors of a servile in surrection," and against the unparalleled barbar ism of the President's Proclamation, in exciting an insurrection of slaves. The interference of and overawe the President, and drive him from the Governments of civilized Europe, is predicted and invoked, to rebuke the atrocity.

It is high time for the Government and is loyal supporters to look this bantling of rebeldom square in the face, and handle it, without gloves, as it deserves.

1. In the first place, on what principles of ivilized jurisprudence do those proceed, who, enying to the slave any right to protection, de claring him to be merely a chattel personal, in the hands of his possessor and owner, undertake to characterize the forcible resistance of the chattel against the owner, or against the rebel State Governments, as an "insurrection." Are chattels capable of insurrections? Who ever heard of a drove of cattle raising an insurrection against their owners, or against the Govern-

2. And if the black man, whether bond or free has-as these high authorities commonly insist -no rights which white men are bound to respects, if, in public affairs, their rights and interests are entitled to no consideration or protection whatever, by what rule of law are they to be held as owing allegiance, or as capable of insurrection or treason?

3. If the same number or indeed any number of white persons, in any country, were held in a similar condition, and should rise in arms against their oppressors, where is the white man, be he judge, jurist, civilian, statesman, orator, preacher, author, or editor, that would condemn, or stigmatize the action as insurrectionary? There is not one. Who, among them all, would not eulogize the enterprize as heroic and manly. Not one. On the other hand, the negro race is despised, is denied the name and the attributes of manhood, is pronounced inferior, fit only to be because they do not rise, in arms, and assert ginning of the present rebellion, the very same persons, politicians, orators, and editors, who are now crying out in horror, at the prospect of a servile insurrection, have exclaimed, in triumph-" Where, now, are the oppressed slaves," as they are called, that they do not attempt to

assert their rights, if they have any? 4. But admitting the slaves to be men, having the rights belonging to all men, and having the law of civilized nations are they to be de- was therefore withdrawn.

upon the disloyal Governors and Legislatures to this error, and thus silencing the jeers of his and nied the exercise of those rights, precisely as other men exercise them, and are lauded a

5. Especially when, as native Americans, and it "insurrection" for them to respond to the

Is the Federal Government guilty of exciting s own native born citizens to insurrection, because it calls on them, as loyal citizens, to help put down a rebellion? Or are those citizen guilty of insurrection because they obediently respond to the call of their Government for support?

Insurrection"-in supporting the Government of their country against rebels !-- Insurrecion against whom? Against their rebel "masers?" Against the rebel State Governments Against the rebel Confederacy of Jeff. Davis. Beauregard, Floyd, Mason, and Slidell?

Is this what our Northern pro-slavery slaver of Jeff. Davis and his Confederates, stigmatize as nsurrection? If not, what is it? If this be heir meaning, if they mean to insinuate that the ebel slave-holders, their rebel State Governnents, and their rebel Confederacy, constitute he lawful legitimate Government of the country and that all who take up arms against them are nsurgents, with President Lincoln at the head of hem, let them say so, in plain, out-spoken English, and meet the rebukes of an insulted nation of loyal freemen, as they best may. If not, let hem tell us what they do mean, or else close their ips in silence, awaiting, patiently, a fresh and eded rush of brains, to the head.

Self-Convicted .- The leaders of the pro avery Democracy are gloating and glorying enly, over the alleged fact that the Federa lministration cannot enlist any more volunteers and that it dares not resort to conscription, o Irafting. In the same breath, in the same harangue, in the same printed page, they are opealing to the prejudices of the ignorant and the vulgar, to get up a furor of indignation against the President for his Proclamation, openng the way, in part, for the employment of colored men in the public service. Putting that and this together, we have a confession, a de nonstration that they do not wish to have the ebellion put down, at all, by anybody, either black or white. They stand self-convicted of omplicity with the rebels and the rebellion Let all patriots and good citizens stand aloo rom a party controlled and guided by such men Other parties may be far from faultless-may b mbecile :--but such a party must be purely

# "CONTINGENT FUND."

All donations intended either for the circulaon of "The Principia" or anti-slavery tracts where they will do the most good, are credited to the account which stands at the head of this article. As a specimen of what has been done by the investment of the small sum of two dollars, we copy from a letter just received from a lady at the head of a Young Lady's School, in one of our New England cities, and who ordered the Prinnig sent to a friend.

"Mr. S- has gone to the war, but his wife, her parents, and the whole neighborhood read the Principia, and then his wife sends them to him. the writes that they are doing good, in the a Mrs. S -- 's parents have, for a long life, ight instruction, have completely revolutionized their sentiments. Mrs. S. writes me that they are all abolitionists now, that she asked her mother if she did not think the Principia had improved ince I first sent it to them. The mother replied No; it is we who have improved, we have better principles than formerly." I mention this little incident, for your encouragement in disseminating correct moral principles—the people in general are honest hearted—mean well, but they have een sadly turned aside from Bible principles, by orrupt teachers, till they have lost the power of iscriminating betwen the false and the true. How lessed the silent guidance of your paper, to all

"If I had the means, I would put one thousand opies in circulation, as the best way of enlighting the minds and improving the morals of the

A gentleman from Maine sends us the money

for his Principia, and writes thus: "You will find five dollars enclosed, four of which, expend in Principlas, or other anti-slavery ocuments, to be sent to such persons as you and Mr. Goodell think will be most benefitted by them, but don't send the Principia to any one peron more than three months, on account of my

and deals heavy blows. May God make it a migh y instrument for the overthrow of slavery, and the building up of Christ's kingdom, and spare Father Goodell to behold the full triumph of Freedom in this land. Several gentlemen in this city, who fully ap-

preciate this kind of investment, have contributed, rom twenty to forty dollars each, to this fund, with the privilege of designating any names they may wish the paper sent to.

One gentleman sends us his check for forty dolars, accompanied with ten names, which uses up

half of it, and leaves the balance to be expended according to our discretion. In this way, a little money does much good. 1. It increases the circulation of the paper, and

widens the circle of its influence, in proportion to the amount of money contributed. 2. A dollar, thus expended, goes further to bring back to first principles, the people of this country, who have been wrongly educated, than in any other way We might fill columns of the paper, every week with sentiments and facts, similar to those already quoted. But the above are sufficient for the pres-

# THE NEWS. CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, JAN, 16,

SENATE.—Mediation memorial.—Mr COWAN having presented a petition of Wm. Cornell Jewett praying that the indefinite postpone ment of his previous petition in favor of foreign mediation be reconsidered, Mr. Sumner moved that it lie on the table, which was agreed to Encouragement of Emigration-

MR. FOSTER offered a resolution that the Com mittee of Finance, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of an appropriation to encourage emigration from Europe-Adopted.

Exclusion of papers from the mails-MR. CARLILE's resolution of inquiry of the Post Master General, on the subject of excluded papers, was adopted.

The Deficiency Bill-was discussed and

Emancipation in Missouri.--Mr. HEN DERSON made a long speech in favor of the bill to aid emancipation in Missouri. He was in favor of compensation to slaveholders, whether loyal or disloyal. The bill was postponed. Consolidation of Regiments.—The bill

for this purpose was discussed and postponed. Quarter Master General.-On a motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to authorize the appoint ment of more clerks and three auditors, and a solicitor, was taken up, when MR. LANE of Kansas opposed it, charging Mr. Meigs with being traitor. Mr. Wilson presented a letter from Mr. Meigs, to be read in the Senate, which was conright of self-defense common to all men, by what sidered by Senators as being disrespectful and

Ship Canal-from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan-Bill discussed, and deferred. Ways and Means.-The bill was largely

coming to any conclusion thereon

Both Houses adjourned over till Monday MONDAY, JAN. 19,

SENATE.-Sick and Wounded Soldiers .- Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee reported a bill (No. 470) to provide for the comfort and medical relief of sick and wounded soldiers, which was passed to a second reading.

France and Mexico.-Mr. McDougall's Resolutions of remonstrance against French intererence in Mexico were ordered to be printed.

Court of claims.—The bill (No. 226) for reorganization of the Court of Claims was taken up and discussed until superseded by the order of the day, namely, the

Discharge of State Prisoners,-Mr. POWELL denied that Mr. Jefferson had ever ap- and considered in Committee of the Whole, and se proved the suspension of the habeas corpus by Gen. Wilkinson, or in any other case. He quoted Senator Douglas, as saying that he would rush to the defence of the South, if the Government should interfere with its domestic institutions.—He denied that Congress had declared this war, or that this war was "the law of the land." He believed it was a war against slavery. He quoted the Presidents Inaugural address against his Proclama-Mr. WRIGHT maintained, in opposition to Mr.

Powell, the duty of carrying on the war. He rocured the reading of a Resolution of one of the argest meetings ever held in his State (Indiana) as the true Union sentiment of that loval state as 'That we recognize in the war power of the

Constitution the right of the President to use all necessary and Christian means to weaken, cripple, and destroy this rebellion, and we therefore approve of his proclamation giving freedom to all the slaves of rebels.

[The Senator was applauded in the galleries.] IN THE HOUSE .- Bureau of Emancipation,-Mr. ELIOT introduced a bill for the purpose of establishing such a bureau, which was eferred to the Committee on Emancipation.

Emancipation in Maryland,---Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill for securing the abolishment of slavery in Maryland, which was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Emancipation.

Ways and Means,-In Committee of the whole, the bill to provide ways and means &c., was discussed, again, at great length. Mr. RIDDLE was in favor of the plan of Secretary Chase and spoke, forcibly, of the benefits of a Federal Currency, in place of the bills of the multiplicity of local banks. He believed that, so far from there being a redundancy of currency, there is a deficiency, yet he would not issue \$900,000,000 as proposed by Mr. Hooper. He denied that the rise of specie, as an article of merchandize, indicated a corresponding depreciation of paper, and adduced, in evidence, that prices of our staple products had not greatly advanced.

Mr. Hooper followed, in defence of his proposal, and was succeeded Mr. Stevens, Mr. WALKER and others. The Committee rose without coming to any conclusion

TUESDAY, JAN 20. IN SENATE.-Court of claims.-The

Consideration of the bill was resumed in Committee of the whole, and several amendments diseussed and acted upon, during most of the day. IN THE HOUSE .- Slave and Coolie trade.-Mr. Ellor, by m

troduced the following resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to: Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to communicate to the House of Repreentatives any information, known to the Depart ment of State, tending to show that American

ressels, having cleared from any foreign ports for Africa, ostensibly for mercantile purposes, have engaged in the slave trade, or the coolie trade, and to communicate to the House such sugges-Ways and Means .- The discussion of the bill

was again resumed, in Committee of the Whole. Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts opposed the common idea that the largest amount of money in circulation secured the lowest rates of interest. The very reverse was the known fact. The more the volume of circulation is increased, the higher the rate of interest will be, because a spirit of speculation is superinduced, which keeps the lemand for money greater than the supply. The experience of England as well as of this country attested the uniform fact. It had been said that the price of wheat, corn, beef, and pork had not risen. This was because the price of these arti cles were regulated by the prices abroad. He was opposed to the plan of Mr. Hooper, of having the Government go into a partnership with the local banks.

No result was reached by the discussion.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

SENATE. Court of Claims. The da was chiefly occupied with the bill for re organiz ng a Court of Claims, which, after amendmen was passed, by a vote of 23 to 16, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Da-

is, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes Hale, Harding, Harlan, King, Morrill, Pomeroy Sherman, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Mass chusetts, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright—21. NAYS-Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Browning Cowan, Dixon, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, How ard, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall Powell, Summer, Ten Eyek, Trumbull, and Wade

HOUSE. Washington Lecture Association. Mr. Our asked unanimous consent o introduce a resolution granting to the Washton Lecture Association the use of the Hall on Friday Evenings, for lectures. A petition of John Pierpont, President of the Association, and others of its officers, was presented and read .-Mr. WICKLIFFE objected, because he understood that the Lectures of the Association were devoted to the cause of abolition. He judged so from its officers named. Mr. Olin. Let me say a word. Objection was

nade; and the resolution lies over.

Iowa contested election. This subject which had been discussed the day previous, came up again, and was debated, and the resolution which was to vacate the seat of Mr. Vandever, because he had accepted an office in the army. The resolution was postponed till the 3d of March, equivalent to allowing him his seat, in the interim. But the SPEAKER said the question would come up again.

Ways and means. The bill was again aken up in Committee of the whole, when Mr. HARDING of Kentucky occupied his hour in a tirade against abolition, the President's Proclamation, the suspension of habeas corpus, &c. &c., the staple of his argument being the Constitu-

tion, as expounded by slaveholders, What a shame, and what a calamity it is, that not one member of Congress stands up to insist upon interpreting the Constitution in accordance with those legal rules of interpretation which the Courts enforce, on every subject except slavery!

Mr. Harding cited, also, the Chicago platform and the President's Inaugural, promising not to interfere with slavery in the States. Such discussions show, plainly enough, how the Republican party crippled itself by its foolish disclaimers, and how it still cripples itself by neglecting to wield the Constitution itself against slavery.

THURSDAY, JAN 22.

the U.S. Navy was taken up, in Committee of ficial to the whole country, than the or the whole, and considered until the order of the posed by the gentleman from Illinois.

IN THE HOUSE .- Private Bills occu- day was announced, viz : the bill to provide for the comfort and medical care of the army, which was laid aside to take up.

Indemnity for Indian depredations. Mr. DOOLITTLE presented a substitute for the discussed in Committee of the whole without House bill, which after discussion was deferred and ordered to be printed.

The House bill declares the treaties with the hostile tribes annulled, and provides for indemnity for the sufferers. The substitute provides for such indemnity, the money to be deducted from payments accruing to the Indians, but without

Indian hostilities in Minnesota. The bill to indemnify the State of Minnesota for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in that State, was, on motion of Mr. Rice, taken up, and considered. The Bill was read, the third time and passed.

Medical department, &c. The bill to provide for the comfort and medical care of sick and wounded soldiers, was read, a second time great length, and until the Senate went him Pro-

HOUSE. Assistant Secretaries of War The bill authorizing the President to continue : appoint two additional Secretaries of War was onsidered, read a third time, and passed.

Ways and Means. The House, in Committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill for providing ways and means &c., when several amendments were acted upon, and the general principles and topics involved, largely discussed, in the course of which Mr. WALKER Massachusetts said.

"I hear it often declared on both sides of all House that the Government has made all the deficulty in the currency; that the Government by ble currency. I deny that. I is set that had the currency been sound when the rebellion broke out, it would have remaind sound, throughout th the trouble. We commenced it with an inconvertible currency, and kept on with it. It was convertible only on condition that it was not want d to convert it : but war made conve solutely necessary, and therefore, as soon as point came, the banks had to Government, and I think we should take the view of it, at all times. I think there is not word of truth in the proposition that the faul was with the Government, and not with the

Ship Canal. Mr. ARNOLD addressed the House, on the importance of a Ship Canal, co necting the Mississippi with the lakes. It would be another Mississippi, binding the Union together. There are rebels in the West who seek alienate and divide the West from the East The northern frontier must be protected. This canal is the cheapest and best means of protesing it. Important commercial and fiscal interests demand this protection. Corn, not cotton, is now king. He closed, saying :

Some gentlemen object to this work, because f the condition of the Treasury. Sir. it will eve stability to our government. It will add to give stability to our government. It will add the national wealth. Stocks will rise, upon the ional wealth, this canal will do no more, becauthe Illinois and Michigan ship canal will bring the wharves of Philadelphia, New York, and the Atlantic a more vast and extended West than wa ever done by the Erie canal. Sir, the contemple tion of these great works brings vividly before u united. Union is strength. Union is, indeed, en

SENATE .- Duty on Printing-paper.

e, and he is hereby, requested to communicat the Senate the amount of revenue, if any, while has accrued to the United States, since the particular of the particular rts of entry, from the duty on printing paper nd whether, in his opinion, a reduction of the uty on printing paper would tend to increas

Plans of General Burnside. Mr. Wit. son, of Massachusetts. I ask leave to submit a resolution, and have it read. I do not ask for its

The resolution was read as follows Res lved. That the Committee on the cond General A E Rurnside has since the battle edericksburg, formed any plans for the mil ent of the Army of the Po of the same; and, if so, whether any subordinate Generals, of said army, have written to, or visited Washington, to oppose or interfere with the execution of such movements, and whether such proith; and, if so, by what authority.

Medical Department, &c. The bill No. 470) was further discussed, read a third time

Quartermaster General's Depart ment. On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Mass chusetts, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whol resumed the consideration of the bill (S. N 463) to authorize the appointment of three audi ors and a solicitor, for the quartermaster's depart ment, and to increase the clerical and other for of the Quartermaster General's office Final action on the bill was deferred

HOUSE .- Ways and Means. Taxing the Banks. The bill for providing ways and means, was discussed, during most of the day, in the course of which, the question of taxing the local banks was considered. Mr. Lovejov propos ed a tax of two per cent., semi-annually, after the first of July, next, upon any circulation of notes

or bills, as currency. Mr. Lovejoy said: I wish simply to state that the purpose of mendment, which gentlemen have already dis vered, if they have been kind enough to lister it, is to impose an annual tax of four per cer avable two per cent, semi-annually. or individuals, issuing notes for circulation. An as the matter has, already, been pretty fully cussed, I do not know that I care to occupy attention of the committee, except simply to cal their attention to this point, as a great many side who shall enjoy the privilege of the currency 000,000 or \$600,000,000, without interest ? Sha that interest or benefit accrue to the Government

or to individuals? That is the question. Mr. WASHBURNE was in favor of the amend

the amendment, to increase the tax upen banks, from four to six per cent. Mr. Chairman, I have made this ame ecause I believe that, if it be adopted, it will be

effectual; and I think, that if a victim is to be sac rificed, it ought to be done effectually. If we tax the banks six per cent., we will take profits from a large number of banks in the country. I think that we should not assail the banks thus indirectly. I hope that my amendment may be adopted, for the purpose of making the amend-ment of the gentleman from Illinois, if possible, more odious than it is now. If the Committee wants to do justice, let them adopt my amendment to the amendment, and then reject the mendment, as amended.

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Shellabarger proposed an amendment And all banks, whether having a circulation of bank notes, or not, shall pay upon their bills receivable, over and above the amount of their cir culation, a tax of two per cent.

This was not agreed to. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. I move to amel he amendment of the gentleman from Illinois by reducing the tax to one per cent. semi-annually. I do protest against the idea, constantly thrown out here, that the banks of the country are either useless, or dangerous, to the people of the country. I believe they are among the most benefi-cent institutions connected with the great business operations now in existence; and, for one, I am not for striking them down, without a why or wherefore; and this would be the result, if the measures which are proposed in some parts of the

House, should be adopte Mr. WALKER. I am opposed to the amend tablish and equalize the grades of line officers in the U.S. Navy was taken up to Constitute that no tax can be more just or more benethe R week, storm. probab Freder under Pions | had iss

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CAMP GENE General that the The Tenness weaken the aus

The gentleman from Vermont intimates that peace to the country, and the Government to its assigned to the task of restoring Texas to the purpose, and Mr. Callicott (Union Democrat) is there are persons here who are disposed to injure and destroy the banks. Now, sir, I do not be-lieve there is anybody here, of that character, nor do I believe that this measure will have the

effect to destroy the banks. What is their circulation? Why, the gentleman from Illinois was mistaken as to the amount, which, at the highest, is about two hundred and fifty million dollars. We all know that that earns certainly six per cent., and much of it ten per cent. Now, it is proposed to lay a tax there, and it is just that they should give back to the people some of that which the banks take from merely for the use of the credit of the banks. And the people ought to have as much as is claimed by this bill.

Mr. Mornill, of Vermont. I desire to know

Mr. WALKER. Certainly, they have the right The banks now have \$450,000,000 of deposits, and \$250,000,000 of that Money is so abundant now, that interest is down to four and five per cent., as we all Now, is the very time to take this step, you will stop a tremendous expansion, which must end in rain, and, at the same time, you will estabish a system vastly more beneficial than the one

As to the dividends, of course it will reduce hein. How much are they? More than they ever to have been. Capital cannot afford have the dividends which the banks have charged upon the people. In Massachusetts they are That is thirty-three per cent. of A six per cent, dividend is all that a bank should pay. When a capitalist can put his money into bank. per cent., upon it, without any care or anxiety ought he not to be satisfied? I think so; and I think that, for that six per cent., the banks can afford to give us a sound currency, not a sham currency, nor a currency which will disappear,

There cannot be a more beneficial measure than this and, under it, every bank which should have an existence, will still exist. That is all that the business of the country demands. They have all the deposits to lend, which they legitimately should lend, and they have the privilege of chargnz exchange, besides. ere the hammer fell.

Mouselle, of Vermont, by unanimous consent withdrew his amendment.

one per cent., but withdrew it.

Mr. Wickliffe. I move to amend the amendment so as to reduce the tax one-half. I have taken no part, in this running discussion, on the ned to it, however, and I find that the object of and prepare for the worst. this legislation is not so much to raise revenue, as it is to do a thing indirectly, which you have not ! the constitutional right to do directly, and that is, to regulate, by legislation of Congress, the banking systems, now in existence, in the several States. Come up to the point, and sav. at once. that you have the power to regulate the banking institutions of the States, and pass a law prohibit ing their circulation. Do not abuse the taxing power of Congress, under the pretense of raising no right to accomplish directly. This much, I say, in reference to the general proposition to tax currency. If you want to raise revenue, do as I wanted you to do last year, tax the cash capital that is at interest, in the hands of the banks, as well as in the hands of individuals. You levy the tax, now, upon the consumption of the country, and the effect of it is, that while it is paid in the East, those in the West, who are the consumers have to pay it, to the extent of their consumption, anced price of the commodities.

But I have another remark to make. I think the Representatives from Illinois have a right to talk about bank currency. Their State broke themselves, and broke everybody else, in attempting to back, and no wonder they are making war pon institutions which are solvent, in other parts of the country. We are to have a big bank organized here, under the thumb of the Secretary of the Treasury, after a while, and to have inaugurated, as I understand it, that very system which | kansas River Expedition. A telegram from Gen. burst, in Illinois, to the ruin of the money credit | Curtis to Gen. Halleck, dated at St. Louis, Jan. of the State. I do not blame Illinoisians for making war upon bank currency, because a burnt child dreads the fire. But we have solvent banks, Gen. Go tate institutions, both at the North and at the West; and, if you want to raise revenue, you tax upon their circulation, with a view of driving The Secretary of the Navy has received the

Mr. LOVEJOY. Mr. Chairman, the immediate question upon consideration, as I understand it. oes not necessarily involve the question of banking, although I am frank to say that I would like some such measure as that indicated by the gen-tleman from Kentucky. I believe that we have the constitutional power to legislate these corporations that issue bills of credit out of existence; and if we had votes enough, I would be glad to see such a measure introduced and that we should claim what I believe the Constitution intended we should claim, the exclusive right of regulating the currency and issuing bills of credit. But it is understood that the question is now past, owing to the long teleration of these institutions. sir, I believe that this banking system which is continually thrust before us here, is inherently and of necessity wrong. It is based upon this idea, that if a man has \$100,000 to loan, he shall that is behind them, sufficient to redeem them, instead of being one dollar, or five dollars, or ten ollar-, as they go all over the country purporting to be have nothing behind them to redeem them. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Spaulding] says that there are about \$87,000,000 in the banks ughout the country, and yet he says there are 00,000 of circulation. Now, I would like o know how \$87,000,000 can redeem \$300,000,-100. The very moment that a bank gets enough o pay its circulation, in other words to pay its notes, then the banking business is unprofitable. The very idea is, that they shall pretend to be omething which they are not, and go about with falsehood on their faces, and pretty pictures, and the signatures of the president and the cashier, all of them lying. There being no gold or silver dollars behind them.

The Committee rose without coming to any conclusion: went into Committee again, and discussed farther, with the same result."

SATURDAY, JAN. 24. Navy Yard--League Island. The Senate, as in Committee of the whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. No. 124) relating to League Island, which directs the Secretary of the Navy not to receive and accept the title to League Island, near Philadelphia, unless Congress shall otherwise direct.

After a long discussion, the resolution was passed, by a vote of 21 to 18.

Quartermaster general department. -Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. I now move to take up Senate bill No. 463, that we had up yesterday-the bill to authorize the appointment of three auditors and a solicitor for the quarter-master's department, and to increase the clerical and other force of the Quartermaster General's

The Vice President. That bill having been informally laid aside, it is now before the Senate. The bill was variously modified, read a third time, and passed.

(\* The bill has since passed the House, so amended as to tax Bank circulation one per cent, semi-annual-

# THE WAR.

SATURDAY, Jan, 24. Gen. Burnside's Army.-The Army or the Rappahannock was to have advanced this week, but has been prevented by the severe storm. Preparations for crossing the river, probably at some distance above and below under marching orders; indeed, one or two divisions had already started, and Gen. Burnside had issued the following address to his trees. had issued the following address to his troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Jan. 20, 1863. General Onders, No. 7.—The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more.

The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, have divided weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the Rebellion and to gain that decisive victory which is due to

the country.

Let the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant soldiers achievement, and the soldiers achievement achievement and the soldiers achievement ach battle-fields accomplish this achievement, and a fame the most glorious awaits them. The Commanding General calls for the firm and

The Commanding General calls for the firm and united action of officers and men, and, under the providence of God, the Army of the Potomac will have taken the great step toward restoring

Other Changes. The Tribune asserts, quite confidently, that Gen. Butler is to be returned to his command, at New Orleans, and Gen. Banks treason rowdies have failed of accomplishing their proved against them.

and unreliable.

Maj.-Gen. Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen. The storm has entirely deranged the plans of Gen. Burnside, the roads are rendered quite impassible, some of the pontoons are again delayed, and the army is now at a stand still. Whether the projected movement will be executed, as soon as the improved state of the roads permit, or whether a new plan of operations will be adopted, is a matter of speculation.

North Carolina. - We learn, through rebe ources, of important movements of Union forces in North Carolina. Of course, they are to be rewhether the Government proposes to lend its ceived with some degree of caution. We quote the following from the Petersburg Express, of Jan. 17.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA-THE YANKEES ADVANCING CHARLESTON, Jan. 15, 1863. The following is just received from Kinston, N.

. to-day's date: The enemy drove in our pickets yesterday, sighteen miles below here. It is supposed to be strong force in advance. They are building oridges over Cove Creek, which is doubtless a eint to cover their movements on Wilmington or

The federals are sixty thousand strong and have twenty day's rations. It is thought that Butler will now take the chief command. The Yankee gunboats attacked Fort Caswell day before yesterday, but without arriving at any result. A fight is expected here at Kinston within three days.

Fort Caswell is one of the defenses of the American coast, built by the United States to protect and guard the approaches to city of Wil ngton, North Carolina, and its harbor. It is ituated at the entrance of Cape Fear river, and s located on a sandy island nearly opposite to smithville, Brunswick county. It completely commands that town and the channel of the ver. It was one of the works seized at the nencement of the rebellion through the eachery of its garrison, and at that time mountone tier of smooth bore seacoast guns. The work has been much strengthened since it fell nto the hands of the rebels, and guns of a better

Later advices-still rebel-state that the people of Wilmington are in a state of considerable excitement, that the iron-clads Montauk and Mr. Announ moved an amendment, making the Passaic, had arrived in Beaufort, N. C., and they were expecting an attack from land and water, Gen. Whiting, the rebel commander at Wilming ton, has issued an address to the citizens, advising them to remove their women and children,

Prisoners.-Rebel prisoners, to the amoun of 4.793, have arrived at Cairo, from Arkansas

Naval Matters .- The sea-worthiness of ar Monitors is proved. The Wechawken has arrived safely at Fortress Monroe, after successfully weathering a severe gale.

The following squadron of fast steamers has een sent off, or commissioned to go within a few days, on important business.

Vessel. Steam Covette, Navy built. ackawanna quois. Gunboat, Navy built. . Large Corvette, Navy built Gunboat, Navy built. Pawnee mongahela. .Gunboat, Navy built. Gunboat, preparing. These are all new vessels, the Paunce being

the only one among them which was ever at see

so promising a Navy may we not expect, ere ong, to receive stirring news?

Victories in Arkansas.-We receive his morning, cheering intelligence from the Ar-

Gen. Gorman telegraphs from Duvall's Bluff, West; and, if you want to raise revenue, you have a right to tax their capital; but you have no right, under the pretense of taxation, to levy a tax upon their circulation, with a columbiads, and about 200 small arms.

> I have just (5.30 p. m.) received a telegram from Memphis, Tennessee, from acting Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, on board the "U. S. steamer Black Hawk, mouth of White river, Jan. 20," as

We have taken St. Charles, Duvall's Bluff, and Des Arc, and the light drafts are over three hundred miles above the mouth of the White river. The De Kalb, Lieutenant-Commander Walke aptured at Duvall's Bluff two 8-inch guns with arriages, ammunition, etc., two hundred field ifles, and three platform cars, and at Des Arc we captured thirty-nine prisoners, and a quantity of erms and ammunition.

(Signed) Fleet Captain.

St. Charles is a small village in Arkansas Co. have the privilege of loaning \$300,000; and these near the river of that name, and but a short dis and of being symbols of something tance above Arkansas Post. Duvall's Bluff is an advantageous military station on the White River. Des Arc is a village a little above Duvall's Bluff, on the same river. The river is navigable from this point to its mouth, at all stages of water. Des Arc is some fifty miles north-east from Little Rock. The possession of these places by the Union foces is important, as threatening the capital of the State, and affording facilities for co-operating in other movements, when necessary.

Vicksburg.-It is stated that a third expedition against Vicksburg has been despatched; Gen. Grant leading the land forces.

Tennessee .- The rebel Generals Forrest arns, and Wheeler, with 6,000 cavalry, were at last accounts, at Franklin, Tenn. Sunday the rebels attacked the bridge guards on the Chattanooga road, about ten miles from Nashville, but were repulsed with a loss of two killed and everal wounded .- World.

The U. S. Steam Transport Illinois ailed, on Saturday afternoon, with the remaining forces of the Banks expedition.

Captures .- Two schooners and two sloops were captured from the Rebels on Thursday night, in James River.—Trib.

# TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

Resignation of Gen. Burnside. Gens Sumner and Franklin also relieved of their commands. Gen. Burnside, at his urgent request, has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Joseph Hooker, is appointed his successor. The following is Gen. Burnside's farewell address to his army. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General, this day, transfers the command of this army to Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker.

The short time that he has directed your move ments, has not been fruitful of victory, nor any considerable advancement of our line, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, pa-tience, and endurance, that, under more favorable circumstances, would have accomplished great results.

Continue to exercise these virtues, be true in your devotion to your country, and the principles you have sworn to maintain; give to the brave and skillful General, who has long been identified probably at some distance above and below Fredericksburgh, were completed, the army was mand you, your full and cordial support and co-

regret, may be pardoned, if he bids an especial farewell to his long and tried associates of the Ninth Corps. His prayers are that God may be with you, and grant you continued success, until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of Major-Gen. Burnside. Lewis Richmond, Acting Adjutant-General. Generals Sumner and Franklin are, also, relieved of their Commands; Gen. Sumner by re. quest; some accounts state that Gen. Franklin's removal was also by request, others that it was "absolute." Statements regarding the probable successors of these Generals, are contradictory

A Strange Steamer off Galveston.—
Is she the Alabama?—The Mary A. Boardman arrived at this port last evening from New-Orleans, by the way of Key West. We have news from Galveston to the 17th inst., brought by the Northern Light Capt Tarry reports that on Northern Light. Capt. Terry reports that on Sunday, the 17th inst., the blockading vessels off Galveston saw a strange vessel heave in sight. The Hatteras went out to meet her. She claimed to be a British war steamer, the Spitfire, and while the Hatteras was lowering a boat to board her, she fired a broadside into her and escaped. She was pursued by the Brooklyn, but escaped in the darkness. The next morning the Hatteras was found sunk in nine fathoms of water. Nothing had been heard of the boats crew at the time our informant left. Their so-called Spitfire is supposed to be the pirate Alabama.—Trib.

Affairs in Tennessee .- On Sunday, Vheeler's cavalry made a dash at a train of cars on the railroad between Nashville and Franklin, and succeeded in destroying two cars. Rebel cavalry continue to hover about our army in Tennessee, watching our communication. Gen. Garfield has reported to Gen. Rosecrans for duty. Intercepted rebel letters show that the enemy eceiving reinforcements .-- World. North Carolina -News from Newbern

which is collecting at Beaufort, N. C., has not yet started, but a land force recently took possession of Pollocksville, after driving therefrom 1,300 In Louisiana.—Our gunboats on the Mis sissippi had a sharp engagement with the rebels on the Bayou Teche on the 14th inst., in which they captured a number of the rebels; but unortunately we lost the commander of the expe lition, Thomas McKean Buchanan, who was

The Nahant arrived safely at Hampton Roads, on Sunday morning.

shot through the head, from the enemy's rifle

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Wendell Phillips at the Cooper Institute.-The evening appointed for Wendell Phillips' "Amen to the Proclamation" was one of the darkest and stormiest of the season; but, nowithstanding the mud, rain, and wind, the large hall of the Cooper Institute was entirely filled with an appreciative and enthusiastic audience. To attempt to convey a just idea of the lecture, in our narrow limits, would be like imitating Church's Niagara with a piece of chalk, on the top of a flour barrel. Therefore we will only say that the speaker reviewed, in his own peculiarly fascinating style, the history and present condition of the country, giving, en passant, a not unmerited rebuke to Secretary Seward, advocating the appointment of such Generals as feld an earnest sympathy with the emancipation policy-particularly Fremont-and concluding by expressing his conviction in the final triumph of the Federal Government and freedom.

Horace Greeley, being present, was loudly called for, and addressed the audience for a few moments. The new version of the John Brown ong, by Edna. Dean Proctor, was then sung, and the vast assemblage dispersed.

Gen. Fitz-John Porter has been found guilty of the charges preferred, and is accordingy cashiered and dismissed from the service.

Gov. Parker of New Jersey, in his reent inaugural, betrays the warmest sympathy with the South. To escape the charge of treason he devotes a few remarks to the "unconstitutionality of secession," while the main part of his ad dress is devoted to arguments in favor of Stata overeignty, and tirades against the "fanaticism of the North," "arbitrary arrests," and the Emanci-

The New Governor of Delaware In refreshing contrast to the semi-treasonable inaugural of the Governor of free New Jersey, Gov. Cannon, of the slave State of Delaware, upon assuming the duties of his office, expresses himself warmly in sympathy with the Union cause, and in favor of Emancipation.

Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut has been re-nominated, by the Republicans of that State.

Gov. Seymour among his friends.--Gov. Seymour's Message was received with much celat at Richmond. It was published in The Enquirer, under the following announcement in staring capitals : "He says the Proclamation will be esisted !-- Alliance proposed between the West

Gerrit Smith has addressed a sharp and Excellency pretty effectually.

The New-York Assembly has witness ed stormy times in balloting for Speaker; the Seymour-Wood rowdy Democracy faction endeavoring to overawe and bully into submission, loyal and peacable members. To so great an extent was their disorderly conduct carried, that the Senate appointed a Committee to wait on the Governor, and urge upon him the necessity of interfering to put down the mob, and secure to the Assembly a peaceful and orderly organization. The reply of Gov. Seymour is as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: I have received from your honorable body the following preamble

and resolutions: Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of Senators that the election of a Speaker to the Assembly is delayed by the interference and threats of a mob, admitted into the lobbies of the Assembly Chamber, and which has endeavored to control the Legislative action of the Assembly by threats and by violence,

Resolved, That it is the solemn and imperative duty of the Executive authority of this State, promptly and without hesitation, to see to it that the laws of the State be faithfully executed, and that this first attempt to coerce legislative action by violence and brute force and threats thereof, e promptly thwarted and punished.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appoint. ed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to confer with his Excellency the Governor, and urge upon him the urgent necessity and propriety of prompt and energetic action for the protection of the Assembly from mob violence, and that the authors, aiders, and abettors thereof, be speedily brought to condign punishment.

These were communicated to me by a Commit-tee of the Senate.

To avoid the mistaken and injurious impressions To avoid the mistaken and injurious impressions they are calculated to make, it is proper I should state that when a complaint was made, on Friday last, by a member of the Assembly, that the proceedings of that body were disturbed by the disorderly conduct of persons in the lobbies and galleries, I informed him that any protection which wishs he called for hy any member of the Assemmight be called for by any member of the Assembly would be immediately afforded. The difficulties of the Assembly grow out of

the differences of opinion among its members with respect to its organization. There is an obvious impropriety in any interfer-nce by one department of the Government with the proceedings of any co-ordinate branch of that vernment, unless a request is made by the

Before the passage of the resolutions of the Senate every member of the Assembly who spoke to me upon the subject, was told that he had a right to full protection, but to avoid even apparent terference with the organization of the Asse which, by the Constitution, is expressly left to the exclusive control of that body, my action must be based upon a request for protection from those directly concerned.

Immediately upon being advised of the alleged lisorders, I consulted with the Mayor of this City, who made adequate arrangements to pre-vent any outside interference. I felt it due to the Senate, as a matter of courtesy, to explain to them, that I can only act upon a request coming from members of that branch of the Legislature which is affected by any disorderly proceed Horatio SEYNOUR.

elected over the Seymour-Wood candidate.

Gen. Butler .- It is rumored that Gen. Butler is to resume his command of the Department of the Gulf. We trust this story will not prove without foundation. The Department could not be entrusted to abler hands.

Our rank and file .- Of what material it i composed.—The Tribune says:—The gallant sol-diers of Indiana, resting on their arms after the glorious battle under Rosecrans, have heard of the factious and treasonable doings of the Cop-perhead Democracy of that State, and, with the dependence which characterizes them, have spoken their mind on the subject. A meeting of nearly all the officers of Indiana regiments was held on Thursday, and resolutions were unanimously adopted, denouncing the disloyal course of the Democratic members of the Legislature, and praising Gov. Morton for his energy and patrioty The prime movers in this meeting loyal Democrats; and their speeches were bold and severe, in execration of treason at hometreason where they had the right to look for the warmest and most encouraging support. These officers faithfully reflect the sentiments of the rank aud file from the North-West, and their men will reecho and indorse their action, holding themselves ready to fight treason North as well as South, should Copperhead Golden-Circle madness render such a step necessary. Had those brave soldiers been at home to vote, last Autumn, no such conspirators would have had an opportunity of disgracing the legislative halls of Indiana. , is to the effect that the naval expedition

Republicans in Washington.-The Washington correspondents of the Times and Tribune give interesting accounts of a Republican caucus held on Saturday evening, by prominent members of the party, for the purpose of advocating a more vigorous prosecution of the war. A "change in administrative policy," even if it occasions official changes in important places, was deemed necessary. Speeches were made by Senators Pomeroy, Sherman, Morrell, by Messrs. Mann of Philadelphia, Roach of Mass. and by Sec. Usher and Hon. Simon Cameron, in which a thorough reorganization of the Republican party was urged, as being the only effective means of supporting the Administration, and carrying out the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Lessons that God is teaching us by this war."-The Rev. J. R. Johnson recently of Syracuse, and well known among the eformatory people of that region as a zealous worker in the Anti-slavery cause, is delivering a ecture on the above subject in Massachusetts. Mr. Johnson has sacrificed a cherished son or the altar of his country, and can indeed speak from the heart, on this all-absorbing theme. Of the lecture, as delivered at West Medway, Rev. Jacob Ide, D. D. says:

"The lecture embodied great and fundamental truths, appropriate to the present crisis, and was delivered with great eloquence and power. It excited much interest and attention.' Similar sentiments have been expressed by Rev. Samuel Hunt, of Franklin; Rev. D. Sandford, of Medway Village Rev. C. M. Tyler, of Natick; Rev's. J. T. Tucker, and B. A. Edwards, of Holliston; Rev. J. C. Webster, of Hopkinton; Rev. J. Ricker, of Milford; and Rev. J. L. Maynard, of East Douglas

Africans to be called into service -There are fresh indications that the Government is determined to call into the military service of the country the fighting African popula tion. Governor Andrew and other Republicans in official positions have been requested to recommend white officers to Gen. Daniel Ullman, who are willing and capable to take commands in the Negro Brigade which he is about to organize in South. Applications to organize Unionists come from several States, one of them from Tennessee .- Washington Cor. Trib.

Gen. Fremont urged to supercede pation Proclamation, all which he denounces with Gov. Stanley .- The President is strongly extreme bitterness. He thinks the North is to urged to appoint Gen. Fremont Military Goverblame for the war, is in favor of the restoration of the Union as it was," and exhorts Unionists to control their passions and record the rights of control their passions, and regard the rights of change upon the Government that the name of others—which means, of course, the "right" to Fremont would summon, in a week, almost an army of colored Unionists, as large as the white army Foster commands .-- Trib.

Wendell Phillips, in company with Mr. Stearns, of Boston, and Rev. M. D. Conway, was, to day, on the floor of the House, and was introduced by Hon. M. F. Conway to the members. who crowded around to pay their respects. In the evening Mr. Stearns gave a social entertain ment, at which Mr. Phillips was present .- Trib.

The Proclamation .- The President's Emancipation Proclamation was, yesterday, is sued as General Orders No. 1, and dated Jan. 2 1863 .- Trib.

More Rebel Pirates building at Liverpool The N. Y. Times says: A correspondent of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, writing from Liverpool, under date of Dec. 31, makes some interest ng statements regarding the development of the onfederate navy. He says there are now at that port, at Laird's establishment, where the Alabama was built, three new iron screw steamers, one said to be 3,000 tons, the other two of spicy letter to Gov. Seymour, in response to 1,500 tons each; all very fine specimens, and expected to be formidable vessels, and of great speed. The larger ship is reported to be ready for sea, with coals and stores on board, (no arm ament of course,) and her agents are now shipping a crew of picked men. It is said, in answer inquiries, that this ship is bound for China! but there is but little question thar she is bound upon a piratical expedition, and it is hinted that Maury (now in Liverpool) is to have the command. The two other ships are receiving their machinery, and will not be ready for the present. The same steamer that took the guns, &c., to the Alabama, was in port, and is likely to be soon employed in a similar service. A party of officers, attached to this fleet, have appeared in the naval uniforms adopted by the so-called Confederacy, since the news of the battle of Fredericksburgh was received. The same correspondent | I also confirms the statements recently made regarding the departure of a large fleet of small steamers, with cargoes of food and stores destined for the rebels.

The Proclamation Pen.—Senator ner read to the President on Tuesday night an eloquent letter from Mr. George Livermore, of Boston, acknowledging the receipt of the steel pen, with an ink-bespattered, broken, wooden nandle, with which the President signed the New Year's Proclamation. Mr, Livermore's claim to its possession is founded upon his "historical research" as to the opinions of the founders of the Republic respecting negroes as slaves, citizens and soldiers, a copy of which was presented to the President while he was engaged in writing the Proclamation. This paper, read before the Historical Society of Boston, and printed for private distribution, should—particularly the second part, which deals with the negro as a soldier—have a wider circulation. It would go far to dispel the prejudice against enabling the black man to assist in saving the country.—Trib.

# A Negro Sharpshooter.

From Army Correspondence, N. Y. Herald, Yazoo River, Miss. Dec. 4. "On our right a negro sharpshooter has been bserved, whose exploits are deserving of notice. He mounts a breastwork regardless of all dan ger, and, getting sight of a federal soldier, draws ip his musket at arm's length and fires, never failing in hitting his mark. It is said that Colonel Wyman was shot by a negro; but this lacks confirmation. It is certain that negroes are fighting here, though probably only as sharpshooters. So, then, negroes are employed as "sharp

shooters." What becomes of the pretense of the World and Herald that negroes are afraid of guns and do not know the use of them?

respondent of the Boston Journal, writing from North Carolina an account of conversations there with contrabands and citizens, presents a weighty truth in the following words: " 'How much trouble the abolitionists are

bringing on the land, cried some, before the war began. 'Not at all,' replied an intelligent slave-holder, who had long before learned and commenced the process of freeing her 'chattels'; 'not at all. The whole trouble springs from the concessions of the North. The South will never respect you will pect you, will never be at peace with you till you cease yielding and are true to your own principles. Thank God, that point has been reached—whites and blacks shall profit by it."—Post.

The two Rebel Captains of Stuart's cav

#### FOREIGN.

Europe.-Sympathy in England .- Emancipation meeting in London.-We clip from the London American an interesting account of the recent demonstration of the working men of London in behalf of Union and Emancipation in America.

An extensive demonstration in behalf of M Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was made by the working men at the British Institution, Cowper street, City-road, on Wednesday evening. The large hall was crowded to its utmost, and several hundred persons were compelled to stand in the passages. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Newman Hall, Rev. J. H. Rylance, Washington Wilks, &c. &c. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this great meeting of English working men, assembled on the last night of the year 1862, declares its hearty admiration of the noble efforts made by the Government and people of the United States not only to free themselves from the guilt of complicity with slavery, but also to promote the eration of the enslaved ;-and hails the dawn of the new year as the beginning of an epoch of universal freedom upon the Western continent, and of closer friendship between the people of England and of America.' Rev. Mr. Rylance then proposed that the subjoined address should be presented to Mr Lin-

"To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:
"Sir,-We who offer to you this address are Englishmen and working men. We prize as our dearest inheritance, bought for us by the blood of our fathers, the liberty we enjoy—the liberty of free labor upon a free soil. We have, there fore, been accustomed to regard with veneration and gratitude the founders of the great Republic in which the liberties of the Anglo-Saxon race have been widened beyond all the precedents o the Old World, and in which there was nothing to condemn or to lament but the slavery and degredation of men guilty only of a colored skin or an African parentage. We have looked with admiration and sympathy upon the brave, gener-

ous, and untiring efforts of a large party in the Northern States to deliver the Un curse and shame. We rejoiced, sir, in your election to the Presidency, as a splendid proof that the principles of universal freedom and equality rising to the ascendant. We regarded with abhorrence the conspiracy and rebellion by which it was sought at once to overthrow the supremacy of a Government based upon the nost popular suffrage in the world, and to perpetuate the hateful inequalities of race. We have ever heard with indignation the slander that ascribes to England sympathy with a rebel-lion of slaveholders, and all proposals to recog nize in friendship a Confederacy that boasts of slavery as its corner-stone. We have watched with the warmest interest the advance of your policy along the path of emancipation; and on this eve of the day on which your proclamation of freedom takes effect, we pray God to strengthen your hands, to confirm your noble purpose, and to hasten the restoration of that lawful au thority which engages in peace or war, by com-

> ty of all men." After a short discussion is was agreed to without a dissentient. Three hearty cheers were then given for Mr. Lincoln, and the meeting ad-

pensation or by force of arms, to realize the glo-

ious principle on which your constitution i

founded-the brotherhood, freedom, and equali-

Mexico.-The English steamer Ossian, which had been chartered by the French Government, arrived at Havana on the 8th inst., having left Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. The French army had commenced its march upon Puebla, and there was a report that the vanguard, under Gen. Berthier, had been completely defeated by the Mexicans. The papers of the Mexican cities, now occupied by the French, mention the rumor-but contradict it. The Mexicans are said to be determined to make a desperate resistance at Puebla The effective troops of the French to act against Puebla will be 15,000, while on the Mexican side there are 25,000 regulars and 10,000 volunteers

Later from Mexico. - Bombardment of Accapulco by the French.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26. The steamer Sonora, from Panama, reports that four French war vessels bombarded Accapul-co for three days, commencing the 16th. The fire was returned from the fort, doing some damage. The people abandoned the town, but thir teen Mexicans were killed. The fort was finally silenced, when one hundred sailors landed and spiked the guns. The fleet then left.

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From the New-York Tribune of Sept. 17th. To Soldiers and their Heirs.—The advertisemen Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP in to-day Tribune will necessarily attract the attention of those who have claims on the government for sol diers' bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims are certainly moderate—remarkably so -while their integrity and responsibility is vouched for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to l upright and capable, we commend them to public confidence and patronage.

From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17.

PAY OF SOLDIERS' ARREARS. - Very many thousand f our soldiers and their families will be interested in the notice published in another column, of Messre.

NETLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, a respectable law firm of this city, who offer to make collections of pay, bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected to the most outrageous impositions in this matter, which is deemed to be one of such general interest that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are precisely those fixed by Messrs. N., G. & C. From the Irish American of Oct. 4th

Messes. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp, 111 Broad way devote their attention to the obtaining of the pay and pensions of soldiers and sailors, or their relatives who may have such claims against the government. The low rate of fees which they charge is one of the noticeable feature of their card. Parties having valid demands on the government have too frequently been mulct of the greater part of the proceeds, under pretence of prosecuting claims which needed only presentation. So glaring had these impositions become, that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible com-pensation. The rates they have established are pre-cisely those fixed by Messrs. NETLETON, GILBERT & CAMP. From the Newark Daily Advertiser of Sept. 22d.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS, both bounty and pension has become so extensive and even complicated, that it is a welcome agency which secures it for these men promptly, and discharges the duty faithfully. Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, of New York, are extilled to supplie the description. are entitled to unlimited confidence in their bu From the Independent of Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1862 Thousands of our soldiers and their families in ev ry part of the country are now seeking a reliable nel through which they can collect bounties pensions, etc., from the government. All such are referred to Messrs. Nettleton, Gilbert, & Camp, 111 Broadway, New York, a law firm worthy of entire

From the Christian Advocate and Journal of Oct. 2d. To Soldiers and their Heirs. - The advertisement of Messrs. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for soldiers bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims, are certainly moderate, the same as those of the Chicago Benevolent Society, while their integrity and responsibility are vouched for by our Mayor and sevral of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be upright and capable, we commend them to public confidence and patronage From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.] of

Sept. 25th, 1862.
One of the first and best law firms, Messrs, Ner-Theron, Gilbert & Camp, recommended by the most respectable business men at this city, make it their business to collect pension to business and their heirs. Those who desire to employ these grantly make the complex of these who desire to employ these grantly make it. employ these gentlemen, may rest assured that they will be treated well and punctually, and at a small expense. We recommend these gentlemen with full confidence, and wish that many of our countrymen would engage their services. As soon as their claims are collected, they will be paid without delay.

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, [German pa per,] of September 23d, 1862.

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New York November 21, 1862.

135 West 12th street. Dr. Page, Dear Sir twelve years ago my feet were frozen so bad that when my stockings were taken off portions of the flesh came with them, since that time they have been tender and painful and unable to wear a tight shoe or boot. I have made a few applications of your "Balm for the afflicted" which has relieved me of the tenderness and pain, and I now can wear my usual size shoe or boot. I would not take twenty-five dollars for the bottle of medicine.

You can publish this if you wish. Yours truly,

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It is edited by REV. WILLIAM GOODELL and REV. GEO.

B. CHEEVER, D. D. and published by JOSEPH W.ALDEN

or the corporation.

Its columns will be enriched by able correspondents, and occasional writers, all of whom will be guided by the way-marks in the following: PROSPECTUS. Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals, Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangenents, and aims of life;-to the individual, the family, the hurch, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the

world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obedince; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promises our panoply, the whole armor of God. Any Post Master who will obtain two dollars for a subscriber, may retain fifty-cents of the same for his commission.

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Along a river-side, I know not where, I walked, last night, in mystery of dream ; A chill creeps curdling yet beneath my hair; To think what chanced me, by the pallid gleam Of a moon-wraith, that waned through haunted

Pale fire-flies pulsed, within the meadow mist, Their halos, wavering thistle-downs of light; The loon, that seemed to mock some goblin tryst Laughed; and the echoes, huddling in affright, Like Odin's hounds, fled, baying down the night

Then all was silent, till there smote my ear A movement in the stream that checked my breath; Was it the slow plash of a wading deer?

But something said, "This water is of Death! The Sisters wash a Shroud,—ill thing to hear!" I, looking then, beheld the ancient Three,

That sit in shadow of the mystic Tree, Still erooning, as they weave their endless brede, One song: "Time was, Time is, and Time shall

No wrinkled crones were they, as I had deemed, But fair as yesterday, to day, to-morrow, To mourner, lover, poet, ever seemed; Something too deep for joy, too high for sorrow, Thrilled in their tones, and from their faces gleam

Still, men and nations reap, as they have strown So sang they, working at their task, the while,— "The fatal raiment must be cleansed ere dawn: For Austria? Italy? the Sea-Queen's Isle? O'er what quenched grandeur must our shrouds

Or is it for a younger, fairer corse, That gathered States for children round his knees. That tamed the wave to be his posting-horse, That forest-feller, linker of the seas. Bridge-builder, hammerer, youngest son of Thor's? What make we, murmur'st thou, and what are

What empires must be wound, we bring the The time-old web of the implacable Three ;

Is it too coarse for him, the young and proud? Earth's mightiest deigned to wear it; why not he? "Is there no hope ?" I mouned. "So strong, so Our Fowler, whose proud bird would brook ere

No rival's swoop in all our western air! ather the ravens then, in funeral file, For him, life's morn-gold, bright yet, in his hair

"Leave me not hopeless, ye unpitying dames! I see, half-seeing. Tell me, ye who scanned The stars, Earth's elders, still must poblest aims Be traced upon oblivious ocean-sands? Must Hesper join the wailing ghosts of names?

"When grass blades stiffen with red battle-dew Ye deem we choose the victors and the slain Say, choose we them that shall be leal and true To the heart's longing, the high faith of brain Yet here the victory is, if ye but knew. Three roots bear up Dominion: Knowledge

These two are strong, but stronger yet the third,-Obedience, the great tap-root, that still, Knit round the rock of Duty, is not stirred, Though the storm's ploughshare spend its utmost

'Is the doom sealed for Hesper! 'Tis not we Denounce it, but the Law before all time: The brave makes danger opportunity; The waverer, paltering with the chance sublime, Dwarfs it to peril; which shall Hesper be? "Hath he let vultures climb his eagle's seat To make Job's bolts purveyors of their maw?

Hath he the Many's plaudists found more sweet Than wisdom? held Opinion's wind for law? Then let him hearken for the headsman's feet? "Rough are the steps, slow-hewn in flintiest rock,

States climb to power by; slippery those with which they stumble to eternal mock : chafferer's hand shall long the sceptre hold,

Who, given a Fate to shape, would sell the block. "We sing old sagas, songs of weal or woe, Dark sayings are not ours; men hear and know, See Evil weak, see only strong the Good, "Time Was unlocks the riddle of Time Is, That offers choice of glory and of gloom; The solver makes Time Shall Be surely hi t hasten. Sisters! for even now the tomb Grates its slow hinge and calls from the abyss." "But not for him," I cried, "not yet for him. Whose large horizon, westering, star by star, Wins from the void to where on ocean's rim The sunset shuts the world with golden bar .-That walk unblenching through the trial-fires;

Not suffering, but faint heart is worst of woes. And he no base-born son of craven sires, Whose eye need droop, confronted with his foes "Tears may be ours, but proud for those who

Death's royal purple in the enemy's lines; Peace, too, brings tears; and 'mid the battle din,

wiser ear some text of God divines; For the sheathed blade may rust with darker sin God, give us peace !- not such as lulls to sleep, But sword on thigh, and brow with purpose knit

And let our Ship of State to harbor sweep, Her ports all up, her battle-lanterns lit, And her leashed thunders gathering for their

So said I, with clenched hands and passionate Thinking of dear ones by Potomac's side: Again the loon laughed, mocking; and again The echoes bayed far down the night, and died.

While waking, I recalled my wandering brain.

THE RELIGION OF THE HEART.

Beats there a heart within the breast of thine? Then compass reverently its sacred shrine: the true spiritual Caaba is the heart, And no proud pile of perishable art, When God ordained the pilgrim rite, that sign Was meant to lead thy thought to things divine A thousand times he treads that round in vain

Leave wealth behind; bring God thy heart,-best To guide thy wavering steps through life's dark night

Who e'en one human heart would idly pain.

God spurns the riches of a thousand coffers, And says, 'My chosen is he his heart who offers. Nor gold nor silver seek I, but above All gifts the heart, and buy it with my love; Yea, one sad, contrite heart, which men despise, re than my throne and fixed decree I prize. Then think not lowly of thy heart, though lowly, For holy is it, and there dwells the Holy. God's presence-chamber is the human breast; An happy he whose heart holds such a guest!"

THE CHILDREN OF THE COVENANT, OR, THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY.

BY MRS. MARIA GOODELL FROST.\*

CHAPTER II.

Nearly two years from the time referred to, in our last chapter, a peep into the parlor chamber will reveal to us the fact that an interesting event has occurred in the old parsonage. Two ladies sit in earnest conversation. over something mysteriously folded in a pale blue blanket, with a delicate edge of soft white needlework. One of these ladies we discover to be Mrs. Stanley, the Emily of our former chapter. There is a trifle of beauty added to her fine face, although the cheek is less blooming, it has gained very much in expressive sweetness, and also in reflective

Now I know my young readers are impatient, quite, to lift the tempting blanket, and so we will. There it is! The baby! Clarence, they call him. Tell us not that all babies are alike! See that round forehead.

\* Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863 by Mrs. Maria Goodell Frost in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Souff ern District of New-York.

those full blue eyes, seemingly too bright for earth, those ever moving lips, with that peculiar curve. Ah, there is a nobility of

babyhood, there! It has been beautifully said that, "No mother ever saw a halter hang over her child's cradle." Emily saw a victor's crown, with life eternal, in letters of gold, engraven upon it.

"How easy it is for one who has never met difficulties, to expect success! To you, the patiently. bow of promise is unveiled by the mists which time and experience cannot fail to gather," said Mrs. Winthers, as the young again. mother unfolded her treasure, and spoke of its immortal worth.

My grace is sufficient for thee.' Why then meant." should we doubt ?"

"But then, my dear Mrs. Stanley, you know the best of christians have failed, signally, in rearing their children for the Lord, and my father are one.' The Jews were very This is truly a discouraging feature."

need to fail, in the end. They may seem to fail, that 'All things were made by him, and withand for a long time, their faith be tried, for out him was not anything made that was the spiritual life of their children, as was made." Abraham's, for the natural life of Isaac: their little ones perishing upon the altar of thought he was born in Bethlehem," said temptation; but finally, if the event is follow- Clarence. ed to the close, we may see them rescued, in like manner, from the burning flame."

"Again, I think you are mistaken in facts. We are startled, when we find wicked children, world was made by him." in families supposed to be christian, which would not be the case, if it were universal, Then we must distinguish between true chris- two things about Christ, that I want you tian parents, and those who are only profess- always to remember. One is that he is eteredly so."

You must acknowledge, Mrs. Stanley, that "That he is Creator." a really pious child is very rarely found."

"We are blessed in proportion to our faith My hope for the salvation of this babe, is as Clarence, with earnestness." strong as my own hope of eternal life, because based upon the same foundation; the sure promises of God, through Christ. God has established this connection, it is his plan, and to Bible reading, he never tired of the stories therefore it cannot fail." \*

hild to be saved."

"By no means! I expect to co-operate with his presence, for him, that he might be like God, as his principal and responsible agent, in Samuel, he exclaimed-"Oh, no, Lord! make this work. I shall instruct much, and pray me like David." more, and I do believe that the truths of the gospel may be so impressed upon the minds of strongest, deepest sentiments of his soul. This children as to secure their early conversion. "Well! you can try. If I have not tried, spiritual good,

no mother ever did or can, and you see how it "You love me, very much, dear Clarence, is, with my children," said Mrs. Winthers, in she would say, "yet you have a better, truer a discouraging tone, as she rose to leave.

first hour of doubt and temptation to the you?" young mother, since the birth of Clarence. The night that followed was one of broken rest who has done and can do more for you than I and deep heart-strugglings.

"Am I not thine, oh! my Father! and may "Oh, mother, I know you mean God, but I I not claim thine every promise, for my boy? can not see God, as I do you, and he can not token, a full assurance of faith, for this price- I wish you would smile always! Do always less boon, this love gift from thine hand." smile," said the boy, pleadingly. And then the faint and weary mother slumber- "You very much love your little cousins, ed, while the tear-drops glistened on her whom you have never seen."

and deadly wave, and then the fitful, feverish dream is over, and the voice of prayer springs about God; you know that his character has up, spontaneous, from a heart moved by God's every beauty and perfection. Spirit. "Father! let my child be Thine, for Thou hast promised, and I know Thee, that and to my little cousins, He is so great, and I Thou art a true and faithful God." Again the am only Clarence," mother slumbers, and upon a sea-bound rock she finds her child stretching its tiny hands to Clarence every moment, and does not forget heaven. Yes, Clarence, thou art saved! to give him life and breath." "Father, I trust thee, only let me have Thine all-sufficient grace, and, like young Samuel, let my child be early called of Thee, and may he know Thy voice, and quickly answer, 'here

she felt her strength renewed, and doubted not it would be equal to her day. So time rolled on, and still the mother prayed, and and, gaining consent, Susy was away, in a praying toiled. And as she looked, with a minute, for hat and shawl. mother's love, and a mother's fondest pride, upon her boy, so brave, so beautiful, the tempter snow yet lingered in the valleys, and on the came and whispered, "He is thine, thy Clarence boy, thine idol!"

glowing with boyish life, and crowned with closely confines. wreaths of clustering curls, she closed her eyes and softly murmured:

for Thou alone can'st save, and make my Clarout upon the air with birdlike sweetness.

forth their beauty and fragrance, and the choice garden flower, or rare exotic, nourished in playing with the dead leaves, which lay in in the soil of love, by the hand of wise and heaps upon the ground; while her aunt walked tender affection. Seldom left to the care of domestics, a mother's eye watched each tiny her, then again bending to the ground, as if the moss of a magnificent live oak over our heads. leaf, as it unfolded itself to the sunshine of her love. Not a word of babyhood fell to the ground unnoted, scarce a question, formed by the earnest curiosity of childhood, was repressed. Thus encouraged, thus warmed into a generous and growing life, of which music, poetry, and love were the elements, it was not strange that Clarence should possess an active and investigating mind. He was also ardent and highly imaginative, and evinced a love for the beautiful, and a quick perception of life." the sublime, always attaching to it, in some

way, the idea of God and heaven. One day, when about three years old, as he stood by the window, in a chair, watching the rolling clouds, he exclaimed suddenly, "Mother I saw God, then!"

"Why Clarence! What do you mean?" asked his mother. "I was looking to see a great white cloud roll, and as it moved along parted, and God looked right through," said the child, in a tone of reverence, and solemnity. A year later he asked, "Mother, is Jesus

Christ an angel?"

© Dt. 30, 19, "Wherefore choose life, that both thou, and thy seed

"I will pour my spirit upon thy seed, and my blesing upon thine offspring. And they shall spring up s among the grass, as willows by the water courses." Ps. 103. 17.

"The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him, and his righteousness to children's children. To such as keep his

"No, Clarence, he is God," said Mrs. Stanley, impressively.

"Why! are there two Gods up, there?" "Only one God, my child, three persons in the God-head, God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. The Bible tells us that "There are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one."

"What is Ghost?" asked Clarence, im-

"Ghost means Spirit," replied his mother. "What does Word mean?" asked Clarence,

"It is sometimes used to represent Christ who is, to us, the Word of Life. We are told "I do not overlook difficulties, in the great | that 'the Word was made flesh and dwelt awork of moulding mind," replied Emily, "but mong us, and we beheld his glory, as of the I view the promises of God as amply suffi- only begotten of the Father, full of grace and cient to meet every want. Says the Savior, truth.' So we see, plainly, that Christ is

"What did you mean, mother, when you said Christ is God."

"Just what Christ meant when he said, 'I angry, and stoned him, for making himself "I do not admit that christian parents ever God. Yet God tells us, by his servant John

"He did not make the world, did he?

"So he was. He came in the form of child, and grew to be a man, and suffered "But why is it, Mrs. Stanley, that the death, that he might be a Savior of sinners; best people always have the worst children?" that was his mission on earth. But John tells us that he 'was in the beginning:' that the

> Clarence appeared satisfied. "Now," said his mother, "you have learned

> nal, and the other is-what?"

"Very well, that will do for this time." "Read to me mother, do read to me," said

"What shall I read?" "The best of books," said Clarence. It was the child's greatest delight to listen of Joseph, and Samuel, and David, and "Then, do what you will, you expect this and Daniel. David was his special favorite. On one occasion, when his mother prayed, in

> The love of his mother was one of the his mother endeavored to employ for his

friend, one whom you should love still more." The hour of this visitor's departure, was the "How can I love any one better than I do

> "Because there is one more worthy, on ever have or can."

"But you have told me so many pleasant She sees her darling plunged beneath a dark things about them," said Clarence. "So have I told you many pleasant things

"Yet I do not feel as I do to you, mother,

"True, he is very great, but he thinks of

For the Principia. UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE.

"Susy, where's your hat? Come, go and walk with me," said a lady, as she entered the Thus prayed the mother, and as she prayed, room where a child of six summers was at

> "Oh, yes, aunty-but may I, mamma?"-It was a morning in early springtime. The

mountain tops, but the sun's cheerful rays, and the robin's chirp, were enough to entice out of The mother looked again upon that face, doors, those whom the long northern winter so

Little Susy was delighted. She skipped along, by the side of her companion, cheering "Not mine, O God, but thine! Save me again, her with her innocent prattle, which rang After following the road for a short distance, There was that same difference between they turned off into a pasture, which led to a Clarence and other children that exists be- wood. Here a flock of sheep was grazing, tween the lovely wild flowrets of the mountain seeking the tender shoots of grass which side., that struggle amid obstacles to bring here and there were springing up. Soon they entered the forest. The child amused herself slowly on, sometimes looking carefully around self, she called, eagerly,

"Susy, dear!" The rustling leaves answered her call, and directly, Susy was by her side.

"What have you here, aunty?" "Look, my love!" she replied, pointing to a green tuft, rising above the carpet of withered leaves. "Some little spring flowers, like you, darling, sent to cheer the wilderness of

"Flowers ?-how beautiful! But how came they here, dear aunty—the ground is all dead, cheering. Both are natural orators, and did great "No, Susy, not dead, these sweet blossoms

remind us that spring is come, when, you know, all the leaves and flowers come back "Oh yes, I remember-God sends them," said the child, as nestling close to her com-

panion's side, she gazed upon them, with inte-It was a delicate cluster of buds and white flowers, surrounded by rich green leaves—the

first gems in the coronet of spring. "May I carry these home?" she asked, at

length. "I will take up the root for you, and you may transplant it in your garden, if you wish," was the reply.

She did so; and Susy, on returning home, placed it in a corner of the yard, where, for many years, each returning spring saw sweet May flowers bloom.

But, in the heart of the child, that spring

morning had implanted a flower which would continue to bloom forever. Unconsciously had the lady opened an avenue to her little companion's heart, through which the glorious light of nature would shine, in ever increasing

brightness. Its works were no longer to her as a "scaled book," but, year by year, she learned to love them more, and, ere long, to find her sweetest pleasure in communion with their Creator.

Such is unconscious influence upon the susceptible heart of a child. How careful should be the touch which opens such a treasure!

NEW YEARS DAY, AT PORT ROYAL HOW EMANCIPATION IS RECEIVED IN SOUTH CARO-

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune PORT ROYAL, S. C. Jan. 3, 1863. New Year's Day of 1863 will be the day of days to the United States of America, next to the Fourth of July. Henceforth it will not be simply a time of reunions, gentlemanly calls, or wine and coffee sippings for form sake, but a day hallowed by sacred memories, and radiant with the grandeur of a great and noble deed, which, with one bold dash, has cleansed our country's flag of the darkest stain that ever polluted the escutcheon

of a prosperous and Christian nation.

Nothing has been harder to do, in the Department of the South, at Port Royal and other lands, than to convince the colored people that they were free, and that the Government, or Yankees, as they call us, were in earnest. Christmas ton, who spares no effort which lies in his power o disabuse their minds, and inspire them with confidence, issued his proclamation inviting the people to assemble at the headquarters of the 1st S. C. Vols., on the 1st of January.

Missionaries, ministers, superintendents and teachers, officers and privates (friendly to the

blacks), joined heartily in the work. Ten beeves were slaughtered and roasted, in true barbeeue ashion. The word went out, far and near, bu the people were jealous. Mischievous ones told them it was a trap to force them into the army : others that they were to be gathered on steam boats that would run them to Cuba; others that they were to be got away from their homes and sent into exile.

The day was sublimely beautiful. The old year passed into the new with one of the most magnificient sunsets human eyes ever looked upon. A moonlight so clear and serene as to seem like day, followed, and ushered in the new era, cloudless, pure, and genial. At an early hour the people began to arrive at the camp ground, and despite their fears, thousands were there. The exercises were opened by Chaplan Fowler,

of the 1st South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers followed by music from the band of the 8th Maine Volunteers. Judge Brisbane of Wisconsin was introduced by Col. Higginson, as a son of South Carolina, who, twenty-five years ago, on this very ground, acknowledged the rights of man, and the wrongs of Slavery, by setting all his people freeby giving up all of what the world called proper for conscience sake. It was meet that he could, this day, read to them the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of

the United States of America.

As the noble man took his position on the front of the platform, a spontaneous cheer went up from the people. With a voice almost choked with emotion, and yet lofty and far-reaching, that document, which to-day has given Liberty to three millions, was read, often interrupted by cheers, At its close, the Proclamation of Gov. Saxton was read; and to know how much the colored people, the officers, and all others engaged in the Port Royal Missions, love and respect him, one should have heard the twelve deafening cheers that burst forth from hearts already overflowing

with gratitude and joy.

The following ode, to the tune of "Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled," written by Dr. J. C. Za-chur, formerly of Cincinnati, was sung with acceptance :

Ye sons of burning Afric's soil, Lift up your hands of hardened toil To-day you are free! A mighty arm has struck your chain, The same that broke a tyrant's reign. And took the Lion by beard and mane,

To-day you hear a nation's voice. To-day you have the glorious choice Forever, ever to rejoice, In Freedom's reign Or, ground to earth as fearful slaves, Your thirsting soul forever craves,

To find dishonorable graves, From earthly pain. The Sun of LIBERTY's first ray Reveals a shining throng's array; The day you are free! They spread their shadowy hands to you; ers, to your sons be true;

Snatch us the fruit that early grew On LIBERTY's tree ! O, Abraham Lincoln, thanks to you From every Christian heart you drew The grand, the beautiful, the true, And sent it down.

To gladden, to unlift our hearts, To give the life that hope imparts, joy of dawn, when night departs, And vails its frown.

We hail this dawn of future days, And God's right arm that still upstays The cheering sun's perpetual rays. We thank the Lord, we thank the North, Whose breath has sent the tidings forth;

To-day a peoples' glorious birth ; To day we are FREE! Then came the crowning interest of the day splendid silk flag, with this inscription embroid-

ered upon its folds: the 1st South Carolina Regiment. The year of jubilee has come." This beautiful flag was a gift from Dr. Cheever's Church, cf New York City.

As it passed from the hands of Mr. French, whose eloquent address was well fitting the time

the negroes struck up the national air: "Our Country, 'tis of thee Sweet land of Liberty,

Of thee we sing." Col. Higginson, who had received the flag, stood waiting for his time to reply, with the golden tassels in his hands. If he had written out a speech, it was surely scattered to the four winds by this impromptu exercise, as the loud soft musi-cal voices of hundreds of these men and women seeking a hid treasure; till finally, seating her- The aspect was sublime. Tears rolled down the cheeks of men, as well as women, and when the last echoes of that beautiful (now more than ever beautiful) song died away, a burst of applause broke forth that was only stayed by the uplifted hand of the beloved Colonel of the regiment. Who shall dare follow the Colonel in his in promptu address, after such an incident? All who know his power (and who does not) can im-

agine, better than any pen can repeat it. Then came again the deafening applause.

The Colonel called the sergeant of Company A "Prince Rivers," and a corporal of another Company, named Sutton, both black men, and handed over the two flags which had been presented, and called upon both to speak, which they did, with great acceptance, frequently interrupted by loud credit to their race. Company A, commanded by Capt. Trowtrye, is the gallant band that has twice been down the coast, and met the enemy successfully. They have a banner, to-day, with this "mot-

"First in the field, first in the fight We raised the price of salt, in Dixie.' It will be recollected these men destroyed the alt works on the coast of Georgia and Florida. Next in order was a short address from Gen. Saxton, followed by Judge Stickney of Florida, one of the Tax Commissioners also. Then the following original poem from the pen of the General Superintendent Judd, to the tune of the "Red

JANUARY 1, 1863. This day is the birth-time of millions! The dawn of the year sixty-three Will be marked on the dial of ages, The hour when a RACE became free!

As if, from a sky gray and cloudy,
And hung with deep gloom, like a pall,
The mists were rolled back, and the sunlight Streamed glad rays of splendor o'er all. What though in the list of the nations
We long have been proudly enrolled,
And the stars and the stripes of our banners
Have floated defiant and bold!

What though with unequal devotion, Our fathers imperiled their lives, Securing the guerdon of FREEDOM Forever, to children and wives

If, yet, on the air of each morning The wail of the down-trodden And victims, of tyranny holden, Still vainly solicit the skies.

If, yet, in the valleys, on mountains Made sacred by liberty's fires,
Oppression still rivets its fetters,
And sons are still slaves, like their sires, But hark! from the people's tribunal

A voice sends its echoes afar— Sweet echoes—and multitudes hear them, Above all the din of the war: For JUSTICE, aroused from long slumber, Goes forth, and a glad jubilee Is his herald, most welcome, proclaiming:

"The set time has come, ye are free!

Let us shout "We are free," till these islands Resound with the jubilant strain,
And, catching it up, the enfranchised
Shall thunder it West, o'er the "main!

Shall thunder it o'er the savannas, And down the broad streams, till the sea Rolls back, like a grand anthem chorus, The shout "We are free, we are free !"

This was followed by "John Brown" (which all the colored people know), thundered forth from a thousand voices, which closed the exercises at the stand. The people were dismissed by a few witty remarks from the Colonel. The 1st S. C. a well-drilled and noble regiment, under the com-mand of Col. Higginson, Lieut-Col. Billings of New Hampshire, and Major Strong of New York, would name every officer, if I could), a band of s noble, earnest, and highly moral men, as well as efficient, as can be found in any regiment, North or South, filed away, in the direction of the savory odors that came floating on the breeze from that point, where ten bovines were being roasted in their pits, and where three hun-dred gallons of molasses and water (the favorite beverage of the negroes), and a full supply of hard bread, awaited the hungry expectants. people brought their baskets of provisions, also, and there was no lack. Thus ended this grand Celebration of the Emancipation of the Slaves of South Carolina. Senator Toombs has not called the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill-but Gen. Saxton has proclaimed liberty to the human chattels of South Carolina, Geor-

Shall we make comments? No. The naked acts are more eloquent than any words. But these must not be forgotten. There were no offiers, soldiers or citizens in this vast assemblage hat found it necessary to enliven the occasion by spirits stronger than water. Not one drunken nan, not an oath, not a quarrel marred the har mony of the day.

This is too hasty a sketch for the events of the

day, but the mail steamer allows of no delay, for a more elaborate description.

ASHAMED OF HER FATHER.

Little Sallie was the daughter of an honest blacksmith, and was a very frank, warmhearted child. A new house had been erected on a hill near, by a fine gentleman from the city; and Sallie was quite delighted to see in his carriage, drawn by two bay horses, a sweet little girl, about her own age. Once when she was in the shop, they stopped to say something to Giles, about shoeing the orses, and Sallie smiled at Lucy, who, in return, threw her a great red apple. She

the bridle. She drove up to the wall, and asked in a kind voice:

Sallie laughed, and said, "No, I'm Sallie; don't you remember me? I came to play with you a little while. May that man open the ron gate for me? It is very heavy." "I should like to play with you, and to let you ride on my pony," replied pleasant little

"Have you berries to sell, little girl?"

Lucy, "but I know mamma would not allow me to play with you." "Why not?" asked Sallie, in wonder. "I never say naughty words, and I'm all dressed clean, this afternoon."

"O," said Lucy, "it is because your father works with his shirt sleeves rolled up, and "O, the smut washes off!" replied the innocent child. "He is always clean in the evening; and when he has his Sunday clothes on,

he is the handsomest man in the world! Mother is pretty all the time." "O, but-mamma would not let you in, I know, because your father shoes the horses," added Lucy. "That is no harm, is it? Don't your father

want his horses shoed?" asked the wondering

"But you are poor." "We're not poor; we're very rich," replied Sallie. Father owns the house and shop; and we've got a cow and a calf, and twenty chick-

ens, and the darlingest little baby boy in the But after all this argument, little Lucy shook her head sadly and said, "I would not dare to ask you in; but I will give you some

So Sallie went back over the fence and wall. wondering much at what had passed. Then, for the first time in her life, she wished that her father would wear his Sunday clothes all the week, just as the minister and the doctor and Lucy's father did. She almost felt ashamed of him-so noble and kind and good -as she entered the shop to wait for him. She stood by the forge, trying to enjoy the sight of the sparks as they danced and fought each other after each stroke of the hammer. But her thoughts were so troubled that she could not see them, nor the beautiful pictures which she always found, before, in the blazing fire-mountains, castles, churches, angels, al were gone, and there was nothing left in the black shop but a coal fire, hot sparks and a smutty man! Tears came into Sallie's eyes, but she crowded them back, because she could

not tell why she shed them. The fire was out; the blacksmith pulled off his apron, laid aside his hammer, and took the soft hand of Sallie in his own hard and smutty one. For the first time in her life she withdrew it, to see if the black came off. Just then the cars came in, creaking and whizzing; and to her joy she saw Lucy on the platform, waiting for her father. The conductor helped him from the steps, and he called out to Lucy, "Take my hand, child;" but she put both hands up to her face to hide it, and sprang back into the carriage alone; while the coachman, with a blushing face, almost lifted the finely dressed gentleman into it. O, what a sad, sad sight! He had been drinking wine till his reason was gone, and he could not walk; so his own sweet child was ashamed of him!

Then Sallie grasped the hard hand of Giles, not caring now whether the smut rubbed off or not, and told him all that was in her heart. "O, father," she cried, "I was so wicked that I was just beginning to be ashamed of you, because your face was black, and you did not dress up like a gentleman, all the time! I am so glad you are a blacksmith instead of drunken man! Poor, poor little Lucy! She ashamed of her father, although he has on a fine coat, and has gold buttons in his shirt."-

HOOPS AND COSMETICS IN GEORGE THIRD'S DAYS.

Though singular and even ludicrous in modern eyes, the costume was not ill adapted to the state of the fashionable taste at the time in most other things. When Mrs. Siddons was in the height of popularity, George the Third might be seen on public occasions in a suit of white velvet, with a rose-colored satin waistcoat, answering to his ruddy complexion

somewhat oddly; on the whole, very like a THE GUILT OF SLAVERY AND THE CRIME miller. The royal ladies, in huge towering head-dresses, were like so many priestesses of Cybele, turret-crowned. They then went to public places as to court, in chairs, made high to receive their head-dresses, without derange ment. Their hoops were turned on one side to enter and sit at all; and the old dowagers, frizzled, powdered, and plumed, looked like exhumed mummies, upright in their sycamore coffins. The protruded kerchiefs prevented all access of the hand to the mouth, except by turning their heads sideways, and thus, at a party, they could only manage to sip their tea over the shoulder. That was a day of cosmetics, too, as well as our own. Perhaps they are now only changed in name. They had no Macassar, it is true, that would make hair grow on old shoes; but they had pommade de Adam'tine, (15) —19 —20 Adam'tine, (15) —19 —20 Adam'tine, (West'n20 —24 grasse to encourage the capillary growth, used COAL when en deshabille, and they adopted poudre d'Artois to finish off. They used "Milk of Sidney 7 374@ d'Artois to finish off. They used Milk of Sidney. They used Milk of Sidney. They used Pictou. To 60 —— Pictou. To 60 —— Anth epi 2,000h, 8 50 — ties, no doubt, of similar cuticular quackeries, ties, no doubt, of similar cuticular quackeries, now under different appellations. Rouge and white were then used extravagantly, but are banished now, unless in the shape of the gen
St. Dom'o, in bd. — 62

St. Dom'o, in banished now, unless in the shape of the gentlest touch of carmine possible, with a hare's foot upon a pale complexion. More would not do, as anything resembling the healthy flush of a milkmaid is even now abhorrent to fashion.

#### THE BRAIN.

One of the readiest roads to the head is through the lungs. You may reach the brain in a minute with chloroform, for example. The power of this drug is something marvellous. When under its influence, a man may have his limb cut off without any sensation whatever; and even when he recovers from the artificial trance he may still have neither the artificial trance he may still have neither When under its influence, a man may pain nor uneasiness. Why? Have you ever seen a person after a fit of epilepsy? After a fit of that kind, people have no remembrance of anything done to them during the fit. During the epileptic paroxyism, the brain is all but completely torpid. The same thing happens after the anæsthetic sleep of chloroform. In neither case can a man remember what he never felt. But mark what may happen after amputation performed on a patient inder chloroform. The same man who felt DRUGS AND DYES-eral or local .- London Medical Practice.

turn, threw her a great red apple. She caught it so nicely that they both laughed heartily and became friends; for little children have none of that mean pride which we sometimes see among older people, till they are taught it.

One day, when Sallie was dressed very neatly, she asked leave to take a walk, and bent her steps towards the mansion on the hill. She did not know to go around the road, so she climbed over fence and wall till she reached the grounds. There, to her delight, she saw Lucy on a little gray pony which the coachman was leading carefully by the bridle. She drove up to the wall, and CURE FOR HEADACHES .-- A work has recently

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